

The Pitres of Rustico



Evangeline's Acadia by F. O. Darley

“One of the men present in Havre-Saint-Pierre in 1763 stands out for the distance he traveled during the Grand Dérangement. He was Jean [Jean-Baptiste] Pitre, husband of Marguerite Arsenault”

- Les Acadiens à l'île Saint-Jean et aux îles de la Madeleine dans les années 1760- Georges Arsenault et Earle Lockerby

Glenn F. Pitre

Table of Contents



Schooner at Sea. A drawing by Chad Brittain fineartamerica.com

Cobequid and Port Royal.....	4
Taking Refuge near Fort Beausejour.....	9
Marriage and Deportation to South Carolina.....	12
Camp d'Esperance (Camp of Hope).....	13
La Petite Rochelle and Battle of Restigouche.....	16
Havre-Saint-Pierre, Fort Edward and Halifax.....	19
Arrival in Rustico Parish.....	26
Migration to Cascumpec	41

Special thanks and appreciation:

Marcel R Pitre who has spent a large part of his life dedicated to the research of our Pitre family history. Writing countless books and articles, he has been a huge inspiration in motivating me, to write this Chronicle of our Pitre ancestors.

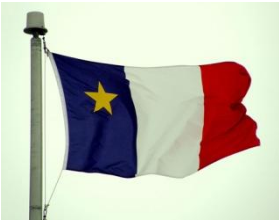
Jeff Pitre for his great partnership, and passion in spending literally hundreds of hours researching, and documenting our family history.

Georges Arsenault, Acadian and Prince Edward Island historian. For his help in providing research contacts. And for taking the time to review this chronicle, with great suggestions, to ensure that what was written is historically correct.

Appreciation to all the Acadian historians . Their world class research of our Acadian history, has enabled me as a family researcher, to write this Pitre Chronicle.

To my father Elmer G Pitre who is my connection to all this Acadian history. Gone too soon and always lovingly remembered.





Preface

Put forth in these pages to follow, is a historical account of our Pitre family history, with a special focus on our 5th great-grandfather Jean-Baptiste Pitre. This chronicle was written specifically for descendants of our great-grandfather Fabien Pitre/Peters 1849-1912 and his son Joseph Henry Pitre 1874-1963 our grandfather and great-grandfather. It can also be of interest to any descendant of Jean-Baptiste Pitre & wife Marguerite Arseneau.

It has been a well documented fact for decades that Jean-Baptiste was the progenitor of a high percentage of Pitre/Peters families on Prince Edward Island. He and his young family arrived in Rustico Parish, following the end of “The Great Upheaval”, “Le Grande Derangement”, or best known as the “Acadian Expulsion”. The records included here in this story are very real. Acadian historians in the last number of decades have analyzed them along with other resources, including military and personal diaries, expulsion events, to compile as close as possible, an account of what historically took place. We will never know with 100% certainty that every single fact presented, is completely accurate. But it will provide readers, a good idea of what took place with our Pitre ancestors starting almost 300 years ago. The Saga of this branch of the Pitre family, is an integral part of Acadian and Prince Edward Island history. I hope this depiction of events, will give readers, a clearer idea of the suffering, hardships, and tremendous challenges, our Acadian ancestors faced.

One thing we can acknowledge. We live a good life today because of their great courage in facing very tough odds, on simply surviving many years ago. It goes without saying that their survival is why we are here today. A description of the events in the pages to follow will confirm that Jean-Baptiste-Pitre was the very first of “The Pitres Of Rustico”

Glenn Francis Pitre –Mar 2024

The Pitres of Rustico

As stated in this chronicle's preface, Jean-Baptiste Pitre, and second wife Marguerite Arsenault, our fifth great-grandparents, are the focal point of our Pitre Prince Edward Island family history. What has been determined as fact, is that a high percentage of Prince Edward Island Pitre/Peters families and their descendants, come from this one family, including ours. The only known exception are the descendants of Claude Marc Pitre (Jean Baptiste's uncle) whose son Joseph Pitre and wife Anne Bourg settled in the far eastern coastal area of the island near Rollo Bay. They were the only other known Pitre/Peters family that had come and settled on the Island post-expulsion. But before Jean Baptiste ended up in Rustico Parish, a tale of great hardship, and uncertainty was their existence. Easily their biggest challenge was that of surviving the horrific events of the Acadian deportation years of 1755-1764. Sadly a significant number of Acadians did not survive, with many drowned at sea from shipwrecks, and others of disease and starvation during many ill-fated voyages. Out of an estimated 11,500 deportees, historians estimate approximately 5000 Acadians did not survive. This is what was learned.....

Cobequid and Port Royal

Jean-Baptiste Pitre was born in Cobequid/Cobequit, Acadia about 1730. Cobequid's location is now present day Truro, Nova Scotia. He was the son of Jean Marc Pitre 1703-1762, whose birth name was also Jean-Baptiste. Jean Marc, the name I will use for the remainder of this chronicle, was born 28 Oct 1703 in Port Royal, Acadia. He was the 2nd born son of Marc Pitre born about 1674 and Jeanne Brun born about 1677. And grandson of Jean (Jehan) Pitre born about 1636 and Marie Pesselet born about 1641. They were the first Pitre family who lived in Port Royal , Acadia in the mid 1600's. The date of Jean Baptiste's birth is not known, as the parish register of St. Pierre & St. Paul in Cobequid was thought to be destroyed, as a result of the attack by the English in 1755. All buildings in Cobequid were set on fire, reducing the settlement to ashes. This event took place mere days after the beginning of "The Great Expulsion".

This is a short account as to what took place..

“The diary of British Lieutenant [John Winslow](#) responsible for the evictions indicated that Captain Lewis and a number of soldiers sent to Cobequid expected to find two to three hundred Acadians there. But when they arrived, the area had been evacuated. British forces remained in the area from September 23 to 26, setting the buildings on fire”.

SOURCE: Acadie: acadie.cheminsdelafrancophonie.org Page titled: Truro- The expulsion of Cobequid’s inhabitants remains a secret of history

Earlier, on the 5th day of that same September, Winslow had ordered a group of Acadian men and boys 10 and older, be gathered at St. Charles-des-Mines Church in Grand Pre. A decree was then read out to them that Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Charles Lawrence had proclaimed that all their “land, buildings and livestock of all sorts”, were to be forfeited to the Crown. And that they were to be ”removed from this Province.”

This period in Acadian deportation history has historically been referred to as “The Bay of Fundy Campaign”. Aside from Cobequid and Grand Pre, it also included the attacks of villages Rivere-aux-Canards, Pisquit, and Annapolis Royal. Sadly the deportation of thousands of Acadians was to follow. But well before Cobequid and the start of the Acadian deportation years, here is some of the history of the Pitre family in Port Royal and surrounding area.

Marc Pitre and Jeanne Brun were married in about 1699 in Port Royal. This estimated date of their marriage is based on their first child Claude Marc being born on the 13th of May 1700 in Port Royal. Then on the 28th of October of 1703, Jean Marc our 6th great-grandfather was born. Marc and Jeanne went on to have 2 more children. Marie in 1706 and Anne Marie 1708. After an attack by the British on Port Royal in 1704, the family later appeared on the 1708 Acadian Census living at Cap- Sable. Cap-Sable was a small settlement located south of Port Royal along the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia. Their move may have been a result of the 1704 attack, but that fact has never been corroborated. By the 1714 census the family was listed back in what was renamed “Annapolis Royal”. That census would be the last one Marc appeared on. Formerly Port Royal, it fell to the British for the last time about 4 years earlier in [1710](#)

Included in this story are images of original records that substantiate the dates/years and information that has been compiled

jean
baptiste
pittre

ce 28.^e octobre de l'année 1703 moy
soubigné aumonier du fort faisant
les fonctions curiales dans cete paroiſſe
ay baptisé jean baptiste pittre fils
fils de mare pittre et de jeanne brun.
legitimement conjoints il accit pour
marain jeanne Brun et pour
maraines anne pellevin les quels
ont déclaré ne ſavoir ſigner
enloy de quoy jay ſigné ce meſme jour
et au que deſus. J. felix parrain
Reodet

ce 6.^e de novembre de l'année 1703

From The Registers of St. Jean-Baptiste Parish, Port Royal, Acadia 1702-1755- Jean Marc Baptised 28th October 1703

agee de 9 ans, Marie agee de 7 ans, Jehan six ans, Leurs bestes
a Cornes, 15 pieces et 22 brebis. Leurs terres labourables six arpents.
Vaiſſanciers **Jehan Pitre** agee de 35 ans, sa femme Marie **Pesselet** agee de
26 ans, Leurs enfans trois, Marie agee de 5 ans, Catherine agee
de trois ans, Claude agee de neuf mois, Leurs bestes a Cornes, une
vache, point de brebis ny de terres labourables.
Laboureur **Estienne Commeaux** agee de 21 an, sa femme Marie **Fume**
Le Gembre agee de 21 an, un enfant, qui est une fille agee
de trois semaines nommee Catherine, Leurs bestiaux a Cornes sept
et sept brebis point de terres labourables.
Laboureur **Charles Bourgeois** agee de 25 ans, sa femme Anne **de**
Cest agee de 17 ans, Leur enfans, une fille Marie agee de un an
et demy, Leurs bestiaux a cornes 12 pieces et sept brebis, Leurs terres
labourables et en labour 2 arpents.
Laboureur **Barnabé Martin** agee de 35 ans, sa femme Jeanne **de**

1671 Port Royal Census Jean (Jehan) Pitre, Marie Pesselet and young family (1st family)

Family of Jean Pitre and Marie Pesselet - 1686 Census Port Royal, Acadia- 1st generation. Marc listed as being 12 years old confirming his birth year of about 1674 - Note: Historians believe Jean Pitre was 51 rather than the listed 61 , as his age in the earlier 1671 census was 35 years old. A simple transcription error is the likely reason

François Etablis à La Côte D'Ile		François Du Cap Sable	
Cap Sable		3 ^e familles	
Première famille		Jean Goy 22 ans	
Julien Aubois 65 ans	François Bourgeois 62 ans	Mario Laroche 40	
Jeanne Aubois 45	Mario Pierre 42	Nichol 18	
Louis 20	François 21	Jean Baptiste 9	
Pierre 17	Joseph 19		
Jaques 15	Pierre 10		
Jean 8	Charles 8		
Nathan 3	Jaques 6		
Nichol 3	Jeanne 14		
Charles 2	Madeline 12		
Marguerite 14	Marguerite 9		
Mario Joseph 10			
2 ^e familles		De la heue	
Gabriel 28 ans		D ^e famille	
Mario Aubois 22		Pierre Breton 35 ans	
3 ^e familles		Mario Chaboudeau 40	
François 40 ans		Pierre 19	
Mario 38		Gervais 18	
Charles 11		Jean 11	
François 9		Joseph 3	
Joseph 7		Jeanne 12	
Joseph 1		Marguerite 13	
Mario 1		Aune 9	
		Catherine 13	
6 ^e familles		2 ^e familles	
Joseph 35 ans		Joseph 22 ans	
Mario 29		Mario 22	
Joseph 8			
Charles 6			
François 5			
Angelique 4			
Mario Joseph 2			

1708 Cap Sable census- Marc, Jeanne and family. Living among other Acadians and the Mi'kmaq

It is believed that Jean Marc and other family members, including his older brother Claude Marc, and sisters Marie and Anne-Marie came to Cobequid from Annapolis Royal sometime between 1714 and 1720. What is not known is did father Marc and mother Jeanne's deaths occur before or after the family settled there.

A marriage record of Claude Marc and Isabelle Guerin on the 12th of June 1724 in Cobequid, documented from other than church records, supports the time frame of the family's estimated arrival.

Cobequid was an old name, coming from the Mi'kmaq word "Wagobagitk" meaning "the bay runs far up". Looking at the map (page 11) shows how the water from the Minas Basin did run quite a distance inland where the region was settled. Founded about 1689 by Mathieu Martin, the settlement was approximately 30-35 years old when the family arrived. The entire area was ideal for farming. The building of dykes reclaimed marshland areas for planting, providing an abundance of crops. The surrounding forest, had plenty of game providing food and a abundance of fur pelts for a booming fur trade. At no point in its history was a Fort ever erected at or near Cobequid. In about 1729, Jean Marc married 25 year old Judith Theriot. She was the daughter of Pierre Theriot born about 1671 and Marie Bourg born about 1676, who came from Port Royal around 1703 from Port Royal. Jean Marc, Judith and family went on to live in Cobequid for approximately the next 20 years. Then it was likely in the late 1740's that it was becoming clear to all Acadians, that the English were more and more a potential threat to their way of life. They had many years earlier declared they were "neutral" concerning the question of support for either the British or French in 1713. The English had wanted more, requiring them to take a unconditional oath of allegiance, but many Acadians would not. They were also not prepared to agree to take up arms for either side. Also taking place in 1713 was The Treaty Of Utrecht with France ceding Nova Scotia to the English. However, this did not include Isle Royale (Present Day Cape Breton Island). The building of the main walls of the French Fortress of Louisbourg in Isle de Royale, was started in 1720 and finished by the mid 1740's, continuing to make the British more uneasy and intolerant of their presence. As a result, there was still growing concern and suspicion, that the Acadians were not neutral as they had declared. And that sentiment continued to build. Because of that, Acadians in different outlying areas like Cobequid would not have felt particularly safe.

Children of Jean Marc and Judith and siblings to Jean-Baptiste Pitre living in Cobequid until their departure were as follows:

Joseph : born about 1732. Married Marie Darois in about 1752. Their son Joseph was born 17th of June 1753.

Francois : born about 1734. Married Madeleine Vincent in about 1762. Records list him as eventually ending up in Attakapas, Louisiana

Francoise : born about 1737. Married Michel Corneau likely in 1762 on Isles des la Madeleine (Magdalen Islands) since their daughter was born in Sept 1763. They were then formally married in Quebec Nov 26, 1763 Francoise died 27 March 1765 in Lauzon, Quebec at about age 28.

Anne Marie : born about 1739. Married Charles Robichaud on the 28 July 1760 in Sainte-Anne-de-Restigouche, Bonaventure, Canada, Nouvelle-France. Her death date is unknown.

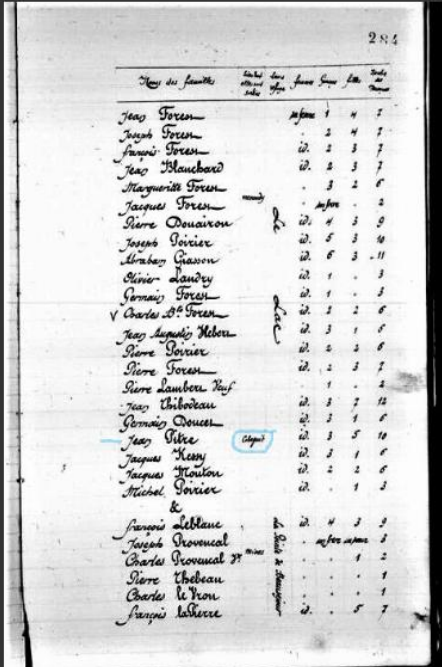
Marguerite : born about 1740. Married Joseph Martin in 1760 and died Aug 1, 1807 in Thibodaux, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana at about age 67. It is thought that Marguerite and family travelled with Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil's group to Louisiana.

Marie Madeleine : born about 1742. Married Francois Comeau about 1763 and died after Oct 18, 1784 in Digby, Colony of Nova Scotia at about age 42.

Unknown girl : born about 1744. The 1752 Census in “Le Lac” near Fort Beausejour showed 5 girls. But no record of her name and no further records of this girl. She likely died young, and was at least 8 years old before passing away.

Taking Refuge near Fort Beausejour

So by 1752 Jean Marc & family had ended up at the village of “Le Lac” (near present day Aulac, N.B area) which was located a short distance from [Fort Beauséjour](#) . Beausejour was built and controlled by the French, and it is presumed that the added protection of the Fort nearby was on their minds. Jean Baptiste was about 22 years of age, and still with his parents and siblings. The family was on the 1752 census list as part of a group of families that took refuge there, as concern regarding the English continued. The Fort had been built in the years 1751 and 1752 on the west bank of the Missaguah River, near present day Sackville, New Brunswick.




1752 Jean Baptiste Pitre-Listed with other families taking refuge at Fort Beausejour

[Edit](#)

📅 1752

📍 Fort Beausejour, Acadie

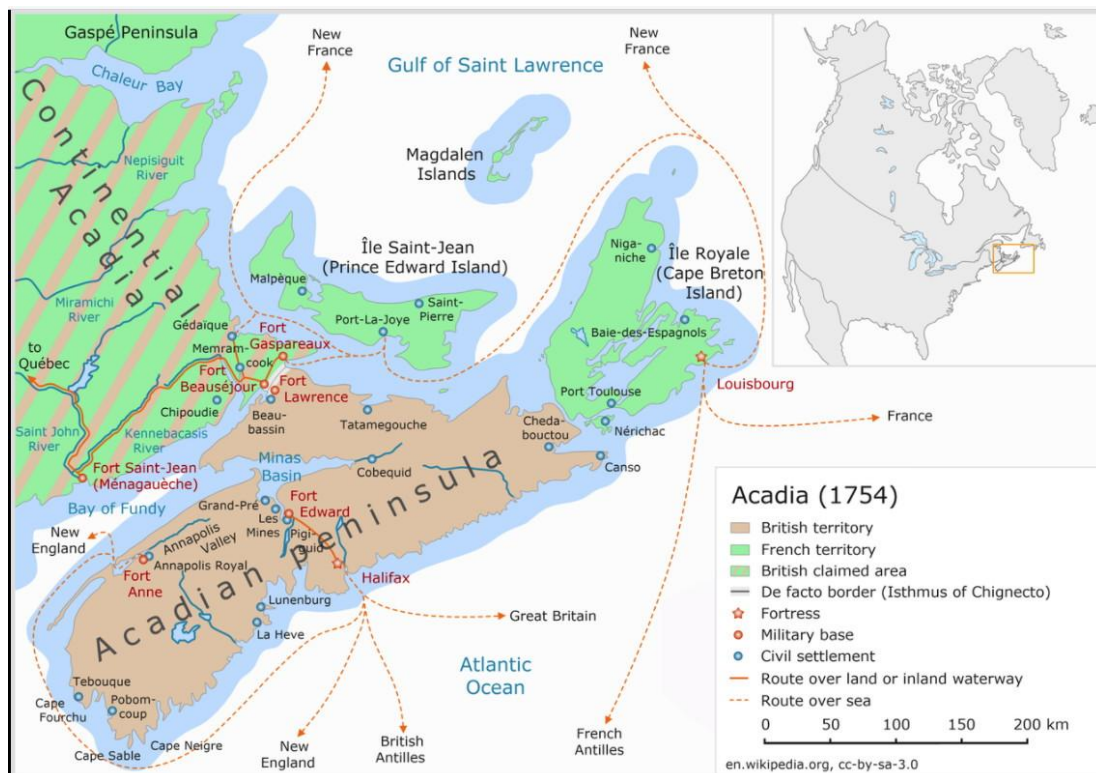
This lists shows that the family came from Cobequid, Acadia

 **Glenn F Pitre** originally shared this on 25 Apr 2021

Linked to

- Jean Baptiste Pitre ▾
- Jean Baptiste aka "Jean M..." ▾
- Judith Theriot ▾
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Note: The word Cobequid circled, confirming where Jean Marc and Family had come from – Listed were 10 family members in total, with 3 boys and 5 girls



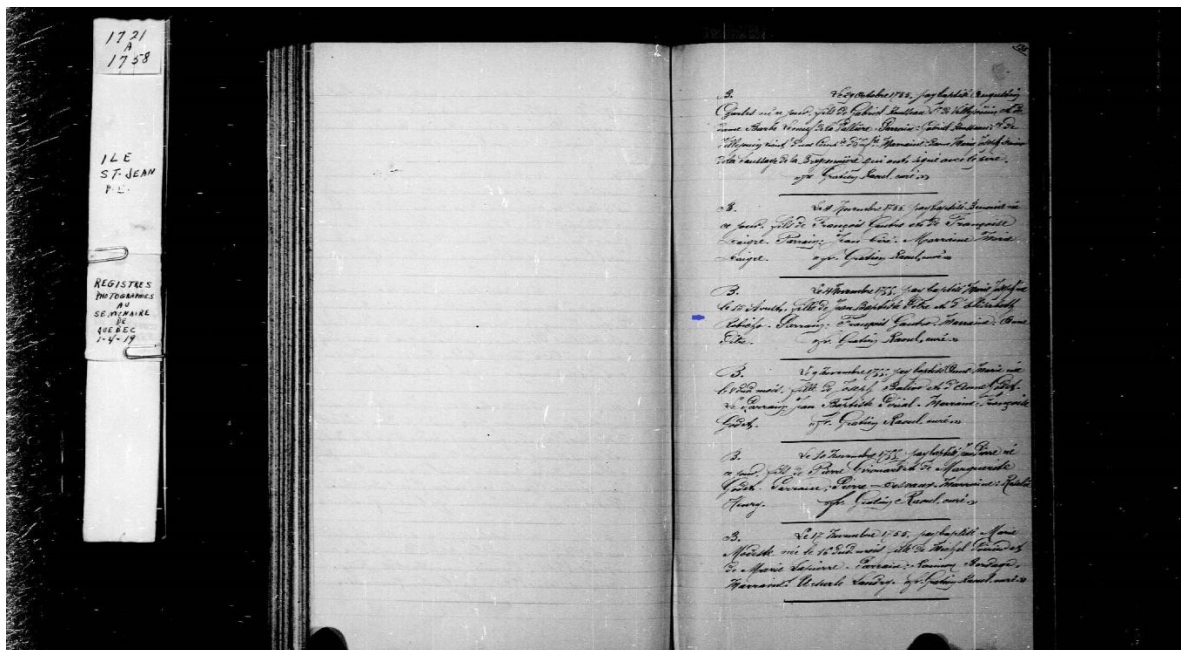
This map clearly illustrates the British territory in Nova Scotia in 1754. A likely reason why Jean Marc & family had left Cobequid, headed to territory still under French control. Note the location of Isle Royal and the Fortress of Louisbourg. This is how things looked prior to The Great Upheaval.

Marriage and Deportation to South Carolina

In 1754 young Jean Baptiste married Elisabeth Robichaud, daughter of Alexandre Robichaud born about 1695 and unknown Bourg. After they married, he and Elisabeth lived in Tatamagouche, east of Fort Beausejour until August of 1755. Jean-Baptiste may not have been aware that Fort Beausejour had been under siege only weeks earlier, with a complete surrender by the French on the 16th of June of 1755. The English quickly took up headquarters there, and renamed the Fort “Cumberland”. The next settlements to target would have been, among others, Tatamagouche. As described below by PEI historians Georges Arsenault & Earle

Lockerby...

“In August 1755, a few days after Élisabeth had given birth to her first child, a troop of British soldiers burned the village of Tatamagouche and took more than 20 men including Jean Pitre prisoner. They were escorted on foot to Fort Cumberland (Beauséjour) while the women, children and elderly took refuge on Île Saint-Jean. On November 4, 1755, Élisabeth was present at Port-la-Joye where she had her baby Marie Josephe baptised. According to Paul Delaney, Jean Pitre was deported to South Carolina in the fall of 1755 on the ship Two Brothers. He would have been part of a group of men deported without their families and who would have managed to return to Acadia by sea. However, it is not known if Jean's wife and child were still alive when he arrived to search for them on Île Saint-Jean.”SOURCE: Translated from “Les Acadiens à l'île Saint-Jean et aux îles de la Madeleine dans les années 1760- Historians Georges Arsenault and Earl Lockerby



Baptism Record of Marie Josephe Pitre on 4 Nov 1755- Ile St. Jean (Port La Joye)

Records do confirm that the ship “Two Brothers”, one of many ships used to deport Acadians during The Expulsion, took 132 Acadians (no known passenger list) on October 13th 1755 from Chignecto, arriving in South Carolina on November 11, 1755. Fort Beausejour was built on the Isthmus of Chignecto, so Paul Delaney’s claim that Jean Baptiste was among the 132 Acadians does seem quite plausible. According to records, there was a prisoner revolt onboard during the trip, but it was unsuccessful. After arriving, the authorities there were in no mood to deal with the Acadian prisoners. So it was decided to provide two ships to have them relocate elsewhere. It is said that one of those ships did arrive weeks later (no exact date) in the Bay of Fundy with Jean-Baptiste surely onboard.

Camp d’Esperance (Camp of Hope)

Upon his return, he presumably went to search for his wife and child in Isle Saint-Jean with no records to suggest that he was successful. From there he was at Petitcodiac River for a period of time, before ending up at Camp d’Esperance (Camp of Hope) on the Miramichi River, by late 1756 or early 1757. Records confirm his father Jean Marc, and mother Judith, were also there. They had briefly taken up refuge at Fort Gaspereaux (see page 8) after leaving or escaping the area of Fort Beausejour. In addition to his parents, his brothers Joseph, Francois, and sisters Anne Marie, Marguerite with their families were all present. The camp was in place by the fall of 1756 and was established to help feed and shelter the Acadians for the winter. It is estimated that the group included almost 1400 people including mostly Acadians, some aboriginals and military personnel. Conditions couldn’t have been worse. Food was a scarcity right from the start. Fish rations and bread were depleted quickly. The shortage quickly forced the reduction of rations. Eventually many resorted to eating the hides of oxen they had consumed months earlier. Women breast feeding stopped and children died. Writings from the diary of a missionary priest Francois Le Guerne confirmed that the Acadians at the camp suffered greatly with disease and lack of food. In January of 1757 it was decided to send a group of eleven men to Pokemouche River to fish. In the dead of winter they set out on foot, travelling over 100 kilometers, with 8 of

them returning 11 days later with a large fish catch. On March 20, 1757 a record shows that Jean Baptiste was paid twenty-five livres by the storekeeper at Miramichi for 25 bass he had caught. Interesting to note is the record also indicated he was indigenous. The following are portions of the List of Acadian Refugees at Camp d'Esperance in 1756-1757 created by historian Ronnie-Gilles LeBlanc. To be clear, the original refugee list was never found. This list, reconstituted by Ronnie-Gilles, was created using the census information from the region of Beaubassin, Shepody, Petitcodiac, and Memramcook Rivers. These alone represented a high percentage of the families at Camp d'Esperance. Additionally used to construct the list, were the censuses of Restigouche in October of 1760, and the Bay of Chaleurs and Miramichi of 1761-62. And finally the prisoner lists at Fort Edward of 1761-1762, Halifax, and Annapolis Royal lists of 1763. All these records helped determine his carefully reconstituted list. Then with help from historian Paul Delaney's research to identify the families, and the men alone without their families who were expelled, along with Stephen White's extensive genealogical notes, enabled Ronnie-Gilles to confidently identify the majority of the individuals and households who had stayed at Camp d'Esperance in 1756-1757.

Appendix
to
"The Acadian Refugee Camp on the Miramichi, 1756-1761"

by **Ronnie-Gilles LeBlanc**
English translation & glossary of place names by John Estano DeRoche

Husb's surname	Hu given name (B. father)	Wife's surname	Her given name (B. father)	Marriage	Origin	Hhold size '54/55	Hhold size 1760	DuCalvet census: place	DuCalvet census: size	Hhold size Mac.	Ft Edw. '61/62: size	Location in 1763 (else in...)	Hhold size then	Place settled
Pellerin	Origoire, 16 (Bernard 4)	Fréjean	Cécile (Charles 7)	1752 Port Royal	Port Royal	0	6	Nipisiguit	4	5	0	Halifax	7	Attakapas; Pointe-Coupee LA
Pellerin	Michel-Gaspard 20 (Alexandre 5)	Lapierre	Marguerite (Joseph 8)	1770 Pointe-de-l'Est (Magdalen is.)	Port Royal	0	0		0	0	1		0	
Pinet	Joseph 10 (Noël 5)	Bertrand	Madeleine (Jean 8)	c 1748	Petecoudiac	5	0		0	0	0		0	
Pitre	Charles 27	Blanchard	Marie-Angélique (Jean 17)	c 1753	Chipoudie	2	2		0	0	0	Halifax	2	St-François-du-Lac QC
Pitre	François 35 (Jean 22)	Vincent	Madeleine (Pierre 13)	c 1762	Gaspereau	0	9		0	0	1		0	Attakapas LA
Pitre	Jean 12 (Marc 4)	Thérèse	Judith (Pierre 10)	c 1728	Gaspereau	10	0	Miramichi	3	0	2	Ft. Edward (162)	0	
Pitre	Jean-Baptiste 26 (Jean 12)	Arseneau	Marguerite (Pierre 8)	1760	Petecoudiac	0	4		0	0	0		0	Rustico PE
Pitre	Joseph 22 (Jean 12)	Durois	Madeleine (Jean 23)	c 1752	Petecoudiac	4	4		0	0	3	Halifax	7	
Pitre	Pierre 32 (Pierre 11)	Bourg	Marguerite (Charles 24)	c 1754	Chipoudie	1	0		0	0	0	Halifax	6	Attakapas LA
Poirier	Angélique (Claude 24)	Boudrot	Michel 112 (Claude 25)	c 1765	Baie-Verte	0	0	Grand-Chipagan	1	0	0	Ft. Beauséjour (n.d.)	0	Belle-Île-en-Mer (France)
Poirier	Charles 35 (Michel 13)	Landry	Madeleine (Jean 24)	c 1745	Aulac (1752)	6	7		0	0	0		0	Caraque NB
Poirier	Claude 24 (Michel 4)	Cyr	Marguerite (Guillaume 4)	c 1740 (2nd mar)	Baubassin	8	10	Grand-Chipagan	10	0	0	Ft. Beauséjour	10	Miquelon
Poirier	François no# (Michel 13?)				La Coupe	1	0		0	0	1		0	
Poirier	Jean-Baptiste 49 (François 9?)	(unknown)	(unknown)	c 1752		0	0		0	0	0	Halifax	7	
Poirier	Joseph no# (unknown)				Aulac	1	0		0	0	0		0	
Poirier	Michel 44 (François 9)	Lemire	Pétronille (Pierre 1)	1748	Beaubassin	2	0		0	0	0	Halifax	4	
Poirier	Michel 58 (Joseph 17)	Richard	Judith (Alexandre 18)	c 1756		0	5	Nipisiguit	4	6	0	Halifax	6	Arichat NS
Poirier	Pierre 36 (Jean-Baptiste 6)	Gaudet	Marie (Pierre 19)	1745	Beaubassin	6	7		0	0	0		0	St-Grégoire-de-Nicolet QC
Poirier	Pierre 55 (Ambroise 19)	Grouard	Marguerite (Germain 11)	c 1754	Tintamarre	2	5		0	0	0	Halifax	8	Tignish; Rustico PE

Portion of the list of refugees at Camp d'Esperance . Jean Baptiste, father Jean Marc, and brothers Francois and Joseph.

Husb's surname	His given name (& father)	Wife's surname	Her given name (& father)	Marriage	Origin	Hhold size '54/55	Hhold size Restig.	DuCalvet census: place	DuCal. census: size	Hhold size Mack.	Ft Edw '61/62: size	Location in 1763 (else in...)	Hhold size then	Place settled
Richard	Michel.26 (Martin.6)	Doucet	Madeleine (Louis.11)	c.1733	Aulac	11	9	Caraquet	9	9	0	Ft. Beauséjour	9	S. Carolina (USA) alone, Richibouctou-Village, St-Charles-de-Val NB
Richard	Paul.51 (Alexandre.18)	Boudrot	Marie-Renée (François.19)	c.1746	Malpèque	0	7		0	0	0		0	
Richard	Pépin.100 (Pierre.16)	Poirier	Marie (René.31)	1770 Miquelon	Gaspereau	0	0	Nipisiguit	1	0	0		0	Arichat NS
Richard	Pierre.16 (Alexandre.5)	LeBlanc	Marguerite (Antoine.4)	c.1751 Port-Toulouse	Gaspereau	7	10		0	0	0	Chédabouctou (n.d.); Miquelon ('87)	0	Miquelon
Richard	Pierre.107 (Michel.26)	Allain	Madeleine (Louis.6)	c.1773	Aulac	0	0	Nipisiguit	1	0	0		0	Richibouctou-Village NB
Richard	Pierre.no# (unknown)					0	2		0	0	0		0	
Richard	René.58 (René.12)	Bourgeois	Perpétue (Joseph.9)	1749 Port Royal	Petecoudiac	4	0	Miramichi	4	0	4	Ft. Beauséjour 14 Oct '62	0	Memramcook; Scoudouc NB
Robert	François.no# (unknown)	Boissel	Marie-Thérèse (Joseph.7)	c.1759		0	0	Nipisiguit	6	0	0		0	
Robichaud	Amable.33 (Joseph.7)	Dugas	Anastasie (Jean.20)	c.1758	Port Royal	0	0		0	0	0	Halifax	5	St-Jacques-de-Catahemocet LA
Robichaud	Bruno.23 (Joseph.7)	Broussard	Anne-Faliché (Jean-Baptiste.6)	c.1750	Memramcook	5	0		0	0	3	Port Royal	4	St-Jacques-de-Cab.; Antakapas LA
Robichaud	Charles.30 (Alexandre.11)	Pitre	Marie (Jean.12)	1760 (2nd marri Restigouche		0	2		0	0	6	Halifax	6	
Robichaud	Jacques.no# (Louis.167)	(unknown)	(unknown)		Port Royal	0	0		0	0	1		0	Ancienne-Lorette QC
Robichaud	Joseph.31 (unknown)	(unknown)	(unknown)	c.1757		0	2		0	0	0	Halifax	3	
Robichaud	Pierre.no# (unknown)					0	0		0	0	1		0	
Robichaud	Prudent.19 (Joseph.7)	Dugas	Cécile (François.9)	c.1755 (2nd marriage)	Memramcook	6	0	Caraquet	4	4	5	Port-Royal	5	BSM; Meteghan NS
Roy	Joseph.no# (unknown)					0	0	Cascapédia	1	0	0		0	
Ruault	François.no# (unknown)					0	0	Nipisiguit	1	0	0		0	
Saint-Julien de La Chaussée	Philippe.1 (unknown)	Belliveau	Marguerite (Charles.6)	c.1760		0	5		0	0	0		0	St-Jacques-de-Cab.; Thibodaux LA

Also listed as refugees at Camp d'Esperance was Charles Robichaud who married Anne-Marie Pitre at the same time as brother Jean-Baptiste and Marguerite Arseneau on the 28th of July 1760 at Ste Anne de Restigouche Parish



Camp d'Esperance Memorial at Wilson's Point, Miramichi, New Brunswick

La Petite Rochelle and Battle of Restigouche

Two year later in the spring of 1759 the new camp commandant, Lieutenant Bourdon de Dombourg, closed Camp d'Esperance on the Miramichi, and established another Refugee camp called La Petite Rochelle in the Baie des Chaleurs. The area originally occupied by the Mikmaq, it was located on the Quebec side of the Restigouche River, opposite what is now present day Campbellton, N.B. Many of the families relocated there including Jean Baptiste, his parents, 2 brothers, sister and their families. Historians say there were about 160 families living there. Then in late June 1760 a British fleet entered the mouth of the Restigouche River in pursuit of French ships. A ferocious naval battle was to take place. This conflict has been historically known as the [Battle of Restigouche](#) . A few days later on July 2nd the British troops attacked La Petite-Rochelle, entirely obliterating almost 200 homes by torching them. Many Acadians were taken prisoner and transported to Halifax. Records show that Jean-Baptiste did avoid capture by taking refuge somewhere on the Quebec side of the river. The battle was over by July 8th 1760 with the English victorious. Weeks later on the 28th of July 1760 Jean-Baptiste Pitre married Marguerite Arseneau at St. Anne de Restigouche Parish, Quebec. His sister Anne Marie was also married on that same day to Charles Robichaud. He was the son of Alexandre Robichaud and Unknown Bourg. A few months after their marriage in October 1760, a heads-of-household census was conducted confirming Jean-Baptiste and Marguerite were still in Restigouche. And interesting to note is that just 8 months after the Restigouche Census, a Census of the Gaspesie (Gaspé Peninsula) Refugees in July 1761, listed a Jean Pitre at "la Mission de Miramchy"(Miramichi). Acadian genealogist Stephen White believes this was father Jean Marc, wife Judith and a brother, suggesting that Jean Marc had likely left for this community prior to the British attack on La Petite Rochelle. Nevertheless it's clear that the family had become separated. Jean-Baptiste's parents therefore were probably not present when he was married at St. Anne de Restigouche.



The following text is engraved on the Petite Rochelle monument in Campbellton, N.B.

La Petite-Rochelle • Symbol of the Acadian Resistance

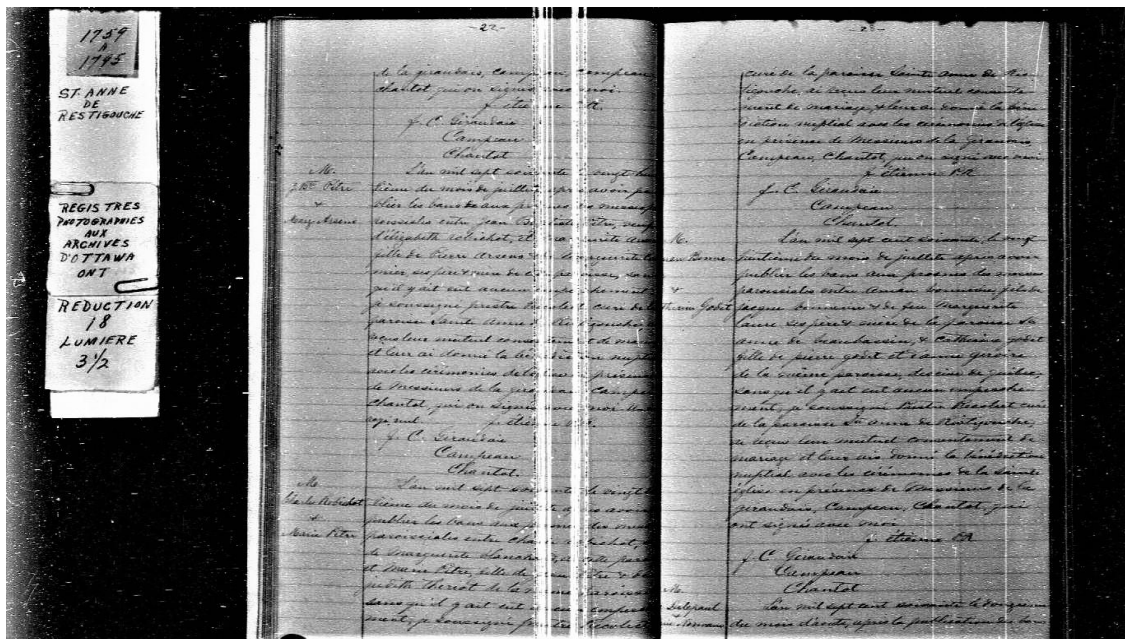
The settlement of La Petite-Rochelle dates back to 1758. Located near the mouth of the Restigouche River, it was a place of refuge for Acadians fleeing the deportations and for privateers. It consisted of about 200 dwellings, and its population of about 900 survived destitution and starvation.

In May 1760, after being pursued by the British navy, ships from the French navy anchored in the Restigouche River Basin. The French fleet was destroyed during the Battle of the Restigouche (June-July 1760), in which the Acadian militia fought along side Mi'kmaw warriors. La Petite-Rochelle was destroyed on 2 July 1760. In the fall of 1761, a number of the refugees from La Petite-Rochelle were captured and taken to Fort Cumberland and to Halifax.

Numerous refugees from La Petite-Rochelle founded new settlements scattered around the Bay of Chaleur. Others settled elsewhere in the Atlantic region and even in France and Louisiana. Later, descendants of Acadians from La Petite-Rochelle settled along both sides of the Restigouche River. Inspired by the courage of their ancestors, they participated in the Acadian renaissance.



Present day map of Campbellton, N.B. Across the river near Pointe-A-la-Croix was where the settlement La Petite Rochelle was located prior to being razed to the ground by the British on July 2nd 1760



Marriage record of Jean Baptiste Pitre and Marguerite Arsenault- 28 July 1760 at St. Anne de Restigouche

209

1761
Census

Quartier de la Contre 630 Pres 120 hom. 110 fem 220 Gens 176 filles

Leves de Lantier	1	1	1	1	1
MacDonald Scotland	1	1	1	1	1
Du 15 ^e idem au grand Chap					
Du 2 ^e idem au 15 ^e idem des Languet					
Glande Boudreau	5	1	1	1	1
Joseph Hebert	2	1	1	1	1
Glande Boudreau Fils	2	1	1	1	1
Pierre Boudreau	1	1	1	1	1
Michel Boudreau	1	1	1	1	1
Jean Boudreau	1	1	1	1	1
Pierre Boudreau	1	1	1	1	1
Pierre Boudreau	1	1	1	1	1
Joseph Boudreau	1	1	1	1	1
Angelique Boies	1	1	1	1	1
Glande Boies	1	1	1	1	1
Du 15 ^e idem la Mission de Miramichy à 1000 des					
grand Chap					
Joseph Brang	2	1	1	1	1
Victor Brang	1	1	1	1	1
Dianne Lacey	14	1	1	7	5
Baptiste Lacey	7	1	1	3	3
Joseph Broussard	6	1	1	3	1
Joseph Broussard Fils	3	1	1	1	1
Charles Dugas	3	1	1	1	1
Baptiste Emanuel	7	1	1	3	4
Belony Emanuel	2	1	1	3	3
Jean Petit	3	1	1	1	1
Petit René	1	1	1	1	1
Joseph Duroit	1	1	1	1	1
Amand Lacombe	1	1	1	1	1

720 Pres 120 hom 110 fem 220 Gens 176 filles

For Office Records: Ambrose Piquet. Letters from the Governor of Quebec to the Commander-in-Chief, New York, 1760-1763. W.O. 34, vol. 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

July 1761 Census at “la Mission de Miramichy” Jean Marc, Judith and son

Havre-Saint-Pierre, Fort Edward and Halifax

Remaining in Restigouche for a time after their marriage Jean-Baptiste and wife Marguerite left about 1762 with at least one child, ending up in Havre Saint-Pierre, Isle St. Jean. Along with Port La Joye, Havre-Saint-Pierre had become one of the first important European settlements on the Island. Two-thirds of the French community that settled on the island in 1720 settled there. By 1752 the census listed about 273 Acadians living there, which represented approximately half the settlement’s population. By 1763 it was basically deserted as a result of the earlier deportation of almost all the Acadians. The few families that

avoided being captured and deported, were believed to be working for a fishing establishment owned by a New England merchant.

It is not known if Jean-Baptiste was aware that his father Jean Marc, his mother, and his siblings had all been captured in the fall of 1761 and early 1762. Some were held prisoners at [Fort Edward](#) while others were being held near Halifax, likely on **Georges Island** in Halifax Harbour. At Fort Edward there was a July 12, 1762 prisoners list that listed father “Jean Marc 2”. We assume the 2nd person would have been wife Judith. Another list only a few weeks later, on the 9th of August showed “veuve Jean Marc 2”. “Veuve” meaning widow. Wife Judith was reportedly with a child. Daughter Marie and her children were there listed separately on that August 9th prisoners list. This sadly confirmed that Jean Marc Pitre had died as a prisoner at Fort Edward, between 12th of July and 9th of August 1762 at the age of about 58. Meanwhile Jean-Baptiste’s brothers Joseph and Francois, and brother in law Charles Robichaud were not on the earlier July 12th Fort Edward prisoners list, so it is presumed they had been sent directly to Halifax. The 3 remained there likely for a short time as records do show that a large group (hundreds) of Acadian prisoners were loaded on a total of 7 ships that August, and transported to Boston. When they arrived, the authorities there refused the Acadian prisoners. So after ineffective negotiations, that lasted about a month, the frustrated ship Captains sailed back to Halifax Harbour arriving early October 1762.



Map showing location of Havre Saint-Pierre, Isle Saint-Jean. Where Jean Baptiste and family were by 1762

[illegible]

August 9th 1762.

110

List of French Prisoners victualled at Fort Edward

			Capt. Thomas of Nova Scotia HALIFAX, N.S.		
Names	No. in family	No. Victualled	Names	No. in family	No. Victualled
			Grosvenor		67 1/2
Pierre Melanson	✓ 4	3	Pierre Lavoie	2	1 1/2
Paul Dugas	✓ 5	3 1/2	Joseph Piroe	3	2
Paul Jurek	✓ 4	3	Michel Jurek	3	2
Pierre Brun	✓ 3	2 1/2	Pierre Gaudet	3	2
Claude Gaudet	✓ 3	2 1/2	Alex ^r David	6	4
Charles Gaudet	✓ 3	2 1/2	Jean Galant	1	1/2
Joseph Hebert	✓ 1	1	Docteur Bourgeois	2	1 1/2
Amand Prejean	✓ 6	4 1/2	Paul Blanchard	3	2
Bonan Leblanc	1	1/2	Jean Jacques Bourgeois	1	1/2
Charlit Leblanc	1	1/2	Charles Pelerin	3	2
Joseph Girouard	2	1 1/2	Jean Hebert	1	1/2
Rene Lamoine	4	2 1/2	Joseph Bourgeois jun ^r	5	3 1/2
Pierre Blanchard	1	1/2	Honoré Blanchard	4	2 1/2
Fabreux Mouton	4	2 1/2	Charles Dugas	2	1 1/2
Louis Mouton	3	2	Joseph Broussard jun ^r	2	1 1/2
Jean Mouton	2	1 1/2	Grell ^e Blanchard	2	1 1/2
Bruneau Robicheau	3	2	Joseph Bourgeois	5	3 1/2
Alex ^r Pelerin	✓ 4	3	Rene Robicheau	5	3 1/2
Alex ^r Pelerin jun ^r	✓ 1	1	Rene Lavoie	2	1 1/2
Pierre Beliveau	4	2 1/2	Anselme Broussard	1	1/2
Joseph Leblanc	2	1 1/2	Alexis Terrion	5	3 1/2
Charles Guant	3	2	Hippolyte Terrion	5	3 1/2
Honoré Guant	4	2 1/2	Jacques Terrion	3	2
Claude Guant	1	1/2	Joseph Terrion	✓ 6	4 1/2
Joseph Bourgeois	3	2	Veuve Jean Morel	2	1 1/2
Joseph Pichard	4	2 1/2	Charles Robicheau	6	4
Rene Leblanc	5	3 1/2	Beloni Hebert	7	4 1/2
Alexandre Robeau	1	1/2	François Comeau	2	1 1/2
Simon Gaudreau	1	1/2	Jean Comeau	2	1 1/2
Rene Hurray	9	6	Jean Baquet	6	4
Joseph Terrion	3	2			
Marcel Leblanc	1	1/2			

104

and over

104



Map showing location of Fort Edward near Piquit Acadia, today Windsor N.S. area

Jean-Baptiste as mentioned earlier, had come to Havre Saint Pierre, Isle St. Jean about 1762. There, he was said to be part of a group of Acadians wishing to go to a French colony. Astonishingly 249 years later, in 2012 a [Rare list of P.E.I. Acadians](#), including 289 names living on the Island in 1763, was discovered by a archivist at Moncton University. It was found among a group of papers, sent to him by an American historian by the name of Christopher Hodson, author of “The Acadian Diaspora: An Eighteenth-Century History”. It was somehow misfiled in an archive in Paris among personal papers of a French diplomat in another 18th century file.

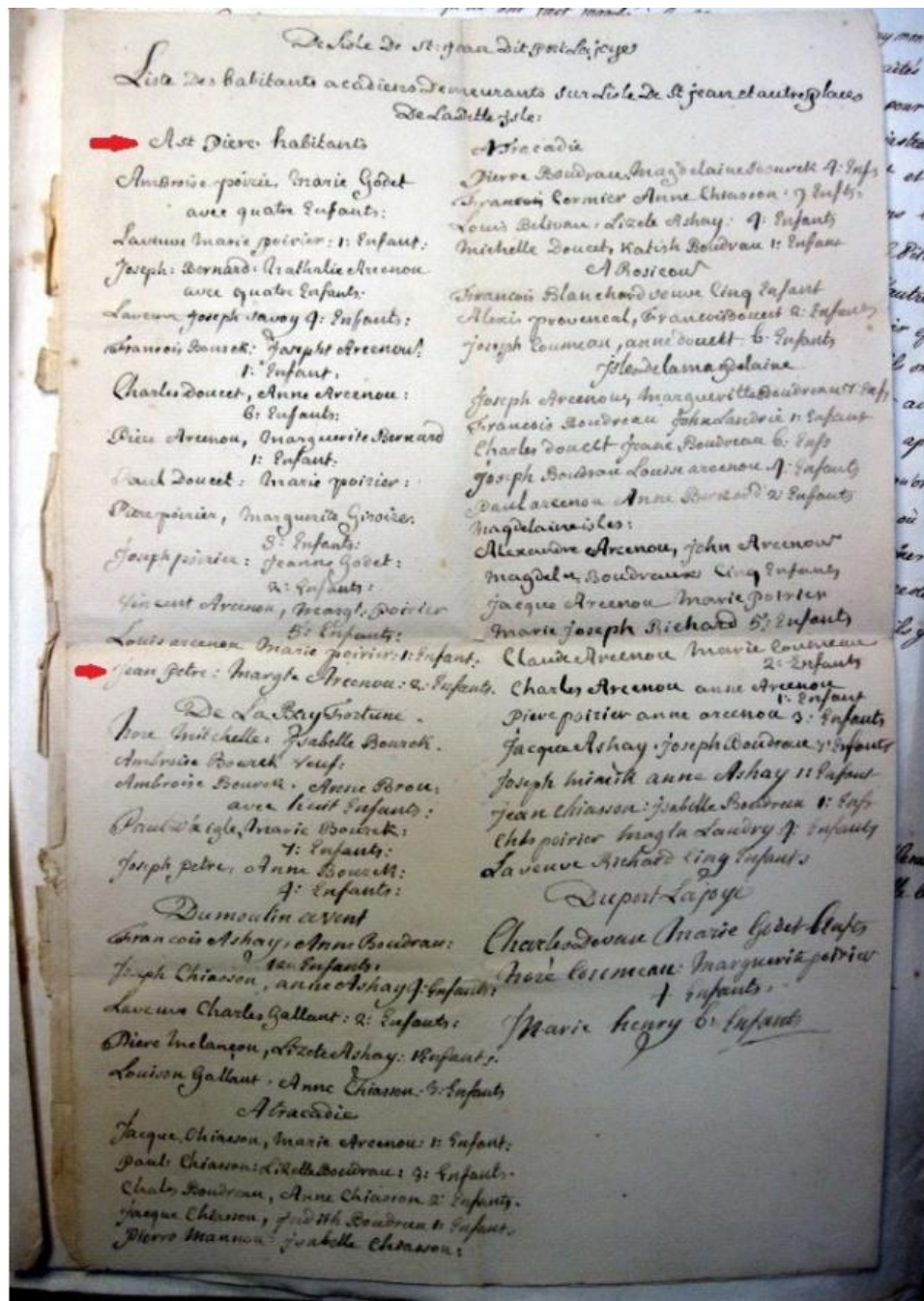
Here is how historians Georges Arsenault and Earl Lockerby describe and interpret the List;

*“The first of these discoveries involves a list with a covering letter, both in French, dating from 1763” **

“The list enumerates the Acadian men by name, their wives by maiden name and the number of each couple’s children, resident in each of several places on Île Saint-Jean and the Magdalens. The list and letter were a response from these Acadians to the French ambassador in London, who had earlier sent, or caused to be sent, a letter to Acadians in North America, inviting them to relocate to French territory and, as a first step, to identify themselves and their numbers. In the letter of response to the ambassador, the Acadians profess their undying loyalty to France and its king. Since virtually all of these Acadians were unable to write, who actually wrote the list and letter is unknown. From some of the spellings used, it seems clear that the list, and perhaps the letter, were drawn up by someone who had a working knowledge of French but whose first language was English – perhaps an official at Fort Amherst or, possibly, a British entrepreneur on Saint John’s Island or the Magdalens. The list and letter reside in their original form in an archive in Paris and their discovery was purely happenstance since they are not within a record group where one might expect to find such items. Similar lists and covering letters, produced around the same time by other groups of Acadians in what are now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as in certain of the thirteen American colonies, have been found in various other archives and record groups.”*

SOURCE: Georges Arsenault and Earle Lockerby, “The Acadians on Saint-John’s Island in the 1760s” / “ Les Acadiens à l’île Saint-Jean dans les années 1860”, *The Island Magazine*, Number 79 (Spring-Summer 2016), p. 12-25.

* A similar letter was addressed to the King of France.



The original list of Acadians still on the Island in 1763. Written “Jean Baptiste, Marguerite & 2 infants’ who had been living in Havre Saint-Pierre is on this list.(see red arrows)

About 8 months after that September 1763 list had been written, the British government on July 11, 1764 passed an order-in-council permitting Acadians to return to British territories. The Great Upheaval had finally come to an end. Sadly, 4 of Jean Marc and Judith’s children including Joseph, Francois, Marie and Marguerite left Acadia, via the port of Halifax in about 1764. It is believed that Marguerite and husband Joseph Martin

were among a group of hundreds, who left led by [Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil](#) in several boats on November 26, 1764. They were travelling to Cap-Francois, in French colonial Saint- Domenique, which is now modern day Haiti. According to historians, the weather and the presence of disease was too much for some of the immigrants. A smaller group of about 200 then left a few months later, arriving near St. Martinville, Attakapas Louisiana on 27 February 1765. Brother Francois was also believed to have travelled to Attakapas, Louisiana. The three who were to remain in Acadia were Jean-Baptiste, and his sisters Marie Madeleine and Francoise.

List of Acadian Families & Individuals at Halifax between 1759 & 1764

Appendix

to

"Acadians in Halifax and on Georges Island, 1755-1764"

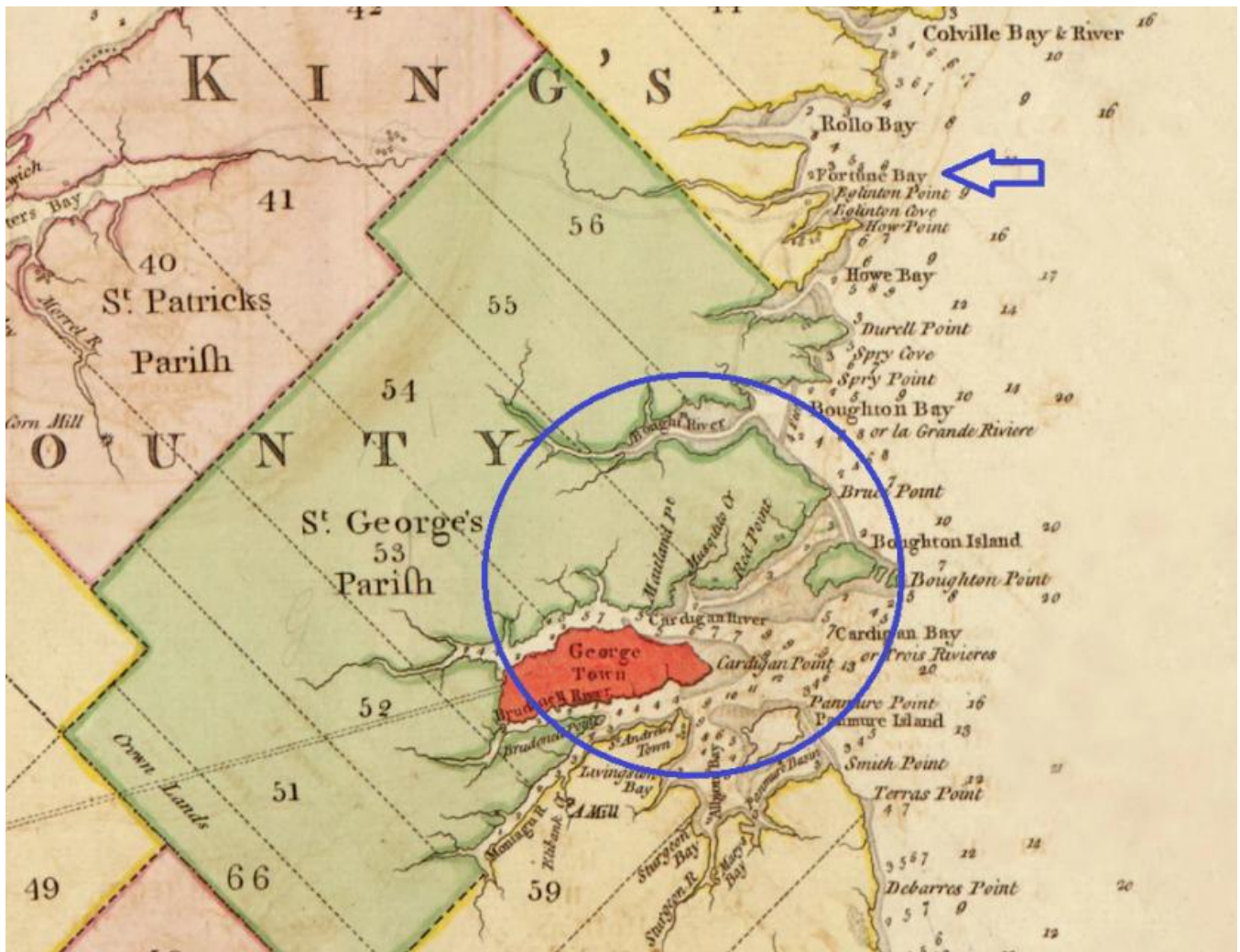
by Ronnie-Gilles LeBlanc

English translation & glossary of place names by John Estano DeRoche

1. Husband's surname	2. Given name (& his father)	3. Wife's surname	4. Given name (& her father)	5. Marriage	6. From	7. Took refuge at	8. 1763?	9. N	10. Settled at
Lemire	Joachim-Bénonie.3 (Pierre.1)	Part	not given (Pierre.3)	c. 1759	Pisiquid		yes	4	Saint-Jacques de Cabahannocer
Maillet	Antoine-Salomon.6 (Jacques.2)	Blanchard	Marguerite (Honoré.21)	m2 c. 1761	Grand-Pré		NO	4	Pointe-de-l'Église; Richibouctou
Martin	Ambroise.15 (René.5)	Comeau	Émilienne (Jean-Baptiste.13)	m2 c. 1741	Malpèque		yes	4	Saint-Jacques de Cabahannocer
Martin	Simon.28 (François.10)	Amireau	Théotiste (Pierre.4)	c. 1752	Petitcodiac		yes	7	Rustico
Martin	Ambroise.36 (Ambroise.15)	Godin dit Beauséjour	Marie-Madeleine (Joseph.9)	c. 1758	Malpèque		yes	8	Saint-Jacques de Cabahannocer
Martin	Joseph Martin.37 (Ambroise.15)	Pitre	Marguerite (Jean.12)	1760 Restigouche	Malpèque		yes	2	Saint-Jacques de Cabahannocer
Melanson	Paul-Honoré.32 (Paul.11)	Breau	Marie-Josèphe (Ambroise.13)	c. 1748	Petitcodiac		yes	8	Saint-Jacques de Cabahannocer

Listed above at Halifax in 1763 was Marguerite Pitre and husband Joseph Martin. It also lists that they also married earlier in Restigouche in 1760. It is said that they left Acadia for good on November 26, 1764 with Joseph Broussard dit Beausoleil's group eventually ending up in Saint-Jacques de Cabahannocer, Louisiana

For reasons unknown, and perhaps with no other immediate option, Jean-Baptiste and family did not leave the island even though it was now under full English control. In 1765 they were said to be at Baie-de-Fortune (Fortune Bay), and then sometime later he was one of nine Acadians employed in pine cutting at Trois-Rivières (Three Rivers), harvesting trees for building ship masts. He was working there under the name Jean Magdeline. Both areas were located on the far eastern coastline of the St. John's Island in King's County.



Trois-Riveres (Three Rivers) was the above circled area of the Brudenell, Cardigan and Montague rivers along the Island's east coast. Fortune Bay (arrow) was just south of Rollo Bay

Arrival in Rustico Parish

Likely tiring of their nomadic existence, the family left the far eastern coastal area of the island after about 2 years, and was later found listed in Rustico Parish on the very first St. John's Island census in 1768. And as it turned out, Rustico Parish was to be the home of our direct line of Pitre's for the next one hundred years! This next page indicates who was on that first census of 1768 in Rustico.

HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Rustico Parish

St. Augustine

The parish of Rustico in Queens County, about fifteen miles directly north of the city of Charlottetown, is one of the most beautiful on the north coast of Prince Edward Island.

It is highly doubtful that there was a French settlement at Rustico before the dispersion. In 1724, Rene Rassicot, from Avranches in Normandy, came to settle in Port Lajoie with his family of seven sons and three daughters. It has been claimed that Rene Rassicot came in the past to settle on what is now the Stevenson mill, and that the place was named after him. But all this is conjecture.

According to all the information we have gathered, Louis Gallant was the first inhabitant of Rustico. He came to settle on the banks of the "Rivière-a-Louis" in the year 1763. He was soon followed by his three brothers, Jean, Joseph and Bazil and by **Jean Baptiste Pitre** who is the ancestor of all the Pitres of Rustico. These five families were the only ones in Rustico during the census of the island by Issac Deschamps in July 1768. These five families included a total of 25 people.

There were ten Gallant brothers (the family of ten brothers). They were sons of Francois-Hache-Gallant of Port Lajoie whose name appears in the census of Île Saint-Jean taken in 1752 by Sieur de la Roque.

The Martin's, the Doucet's, the Blanchard's, the Doiron's, the Buote's, the Pineau's, the Leclair's, the Blacquiere's, and the Gauthiers must have arrived at Rustico from 1768 to 1798, for all these names appear in the census taken in 1798. Some came from the St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, others from New Brunswick.

From 1763 to 1772, there were only two or three missionaries in all of Acadia. They probably visited the island, but we have no definite proof.



Life in Rustico was no doubt challenging for the Acadians. The French Colony of Isle Saint-Jean was called St. John's Island, and under English control. It is safe to assume that living among the British was quite different from their previous way of life. In July of 1767 by means of a lottery, Lot 23 township had been awarded to Allan and Lauchlin Maclean, and Lot 24 was awarded to Charles Lee and Francis Maclean. These lots as all others on the island, were allocated to supporters of King George III. Ownership was now in the hands of landlords in England. This prevented the Acadian settlers of any chance of gaining title to the land where they worked and lived. The lease charges were high, further frustrating the settlers. Upkeep and settlement terms originally outlined to the landowners were not followed in many cases. The Islanders would spend decades trying to convince the Crown to confiscate these lots but to no avail. These owners simply refused to sell the land for a fair price. By 1774 Jean Baptiste and wife Marguerite had a family of 5 sons. Jean, Jacques, Joseph, Pierre, Theodore aka Chedore. For many years our Pitre family had always been focused on son Joseph

born 1765, as we descend directly from him paternally. A paternal line that extended from first generation Jean Pitre, who first came to Port Royal, Acadia, right to our grandfather, 9th generation Joseph Henry Pitre born 1874 in Bloomfield, PEI. But there was a little surprise after researching further, to confirm we also descend from brother Jacques through our grandmother Martina Arsenault born 1887 in Duvar, PEI. Both brothers Joseph and Jacques are 4th great grandfathers to us 11th generation Pitres.

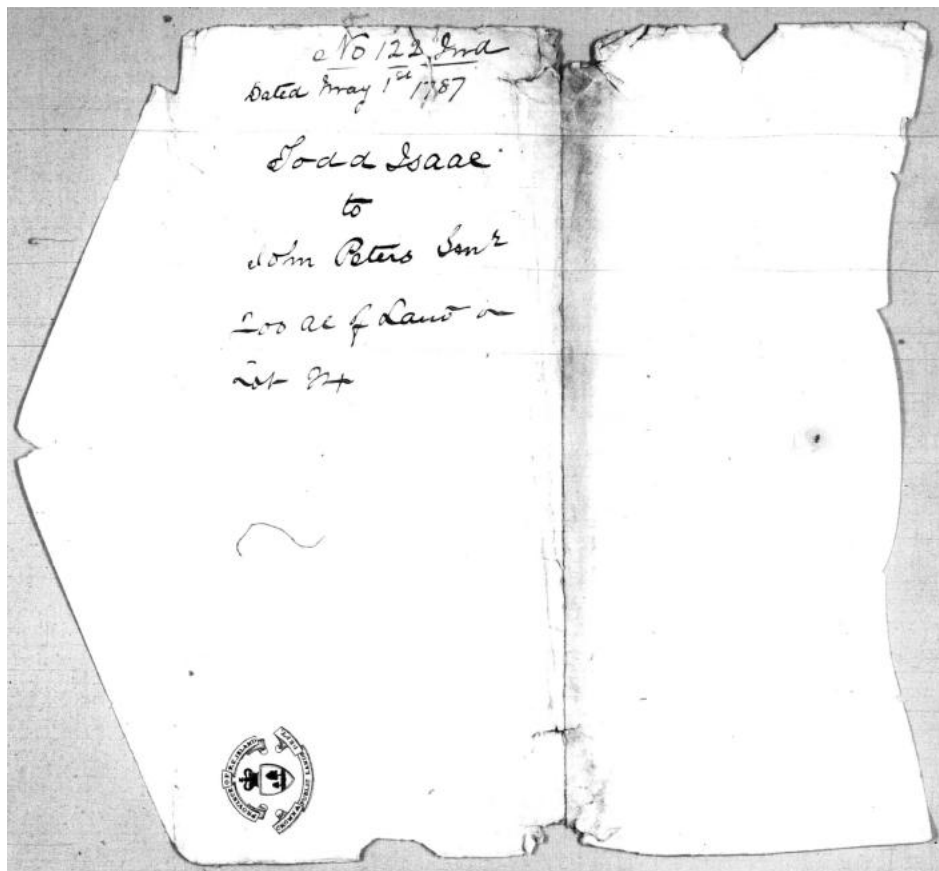


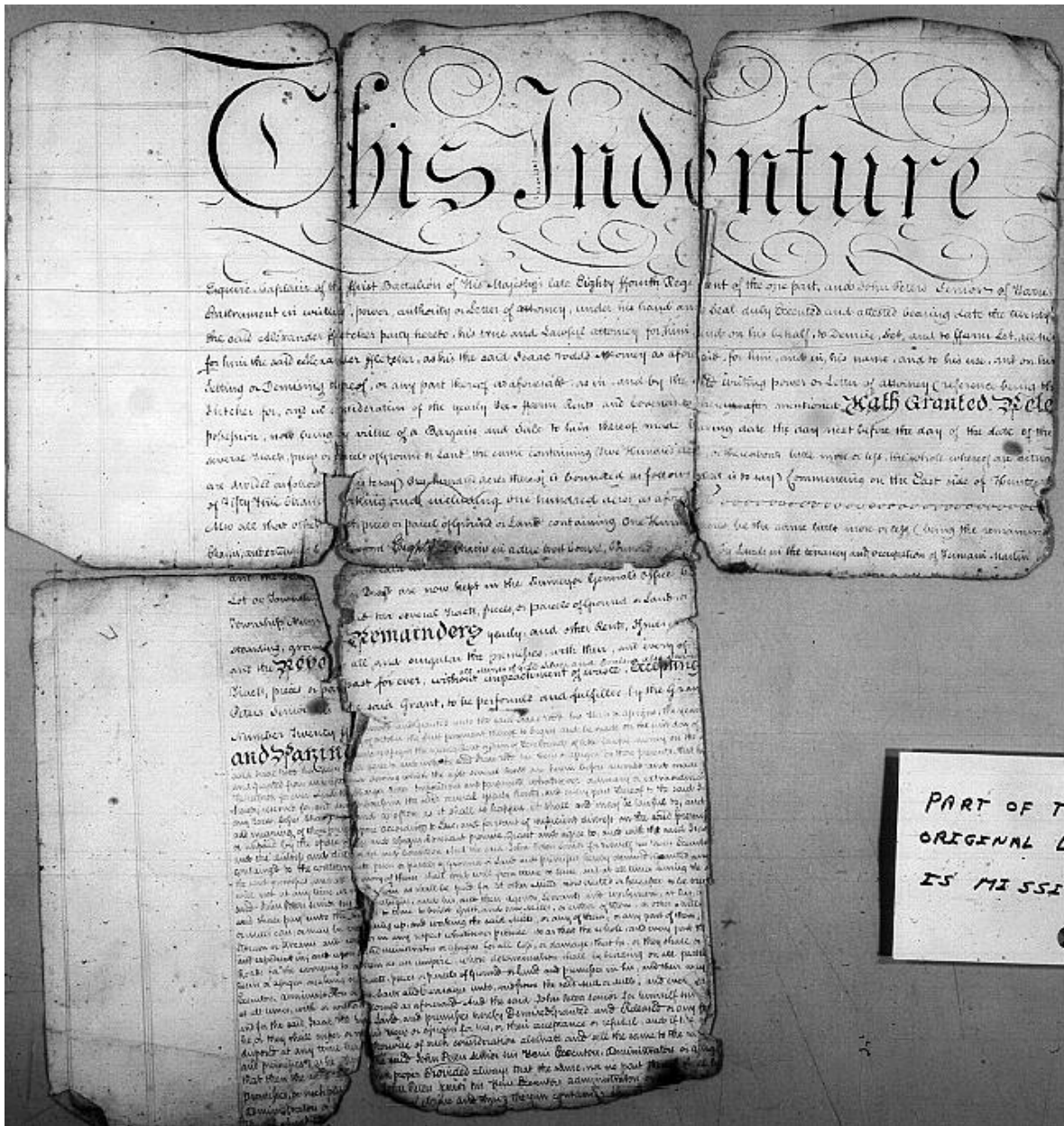
Records appear to suggest that Jean-Baptiste's decision to settle down in Rustico was a good one. It is said he made a good living from the sea and in 1784 he had a schooner named "Saint Patrick" built at Grand Rustico. By 1787 he registered the schooner in Charlottetown under the name of John B. Peters. He was listed as a "Mariner" on the document, and listed as his ship's master was son Jean (John Jr.). Unfortunately the ship ran aground and broke up years later in September of 1802. This was noted on the registration document.

A land related record was also uncovered from 1787. Jean-Baptiste had signed a perpetual lease on the 1st of May 1787 for 200 acres of land in Lot 24 owned by a Issac Todd. His name on the lease document was listed as John Peters Sr. However he signed the lease as simply John Pitre. An entrepreneur and businessman by the name of Benjamin Chappell worked with the English government in Charlottetown. He kept a daily journal and diary in which there were five entries concerning business transactions he had with John B Peters of Rustico.

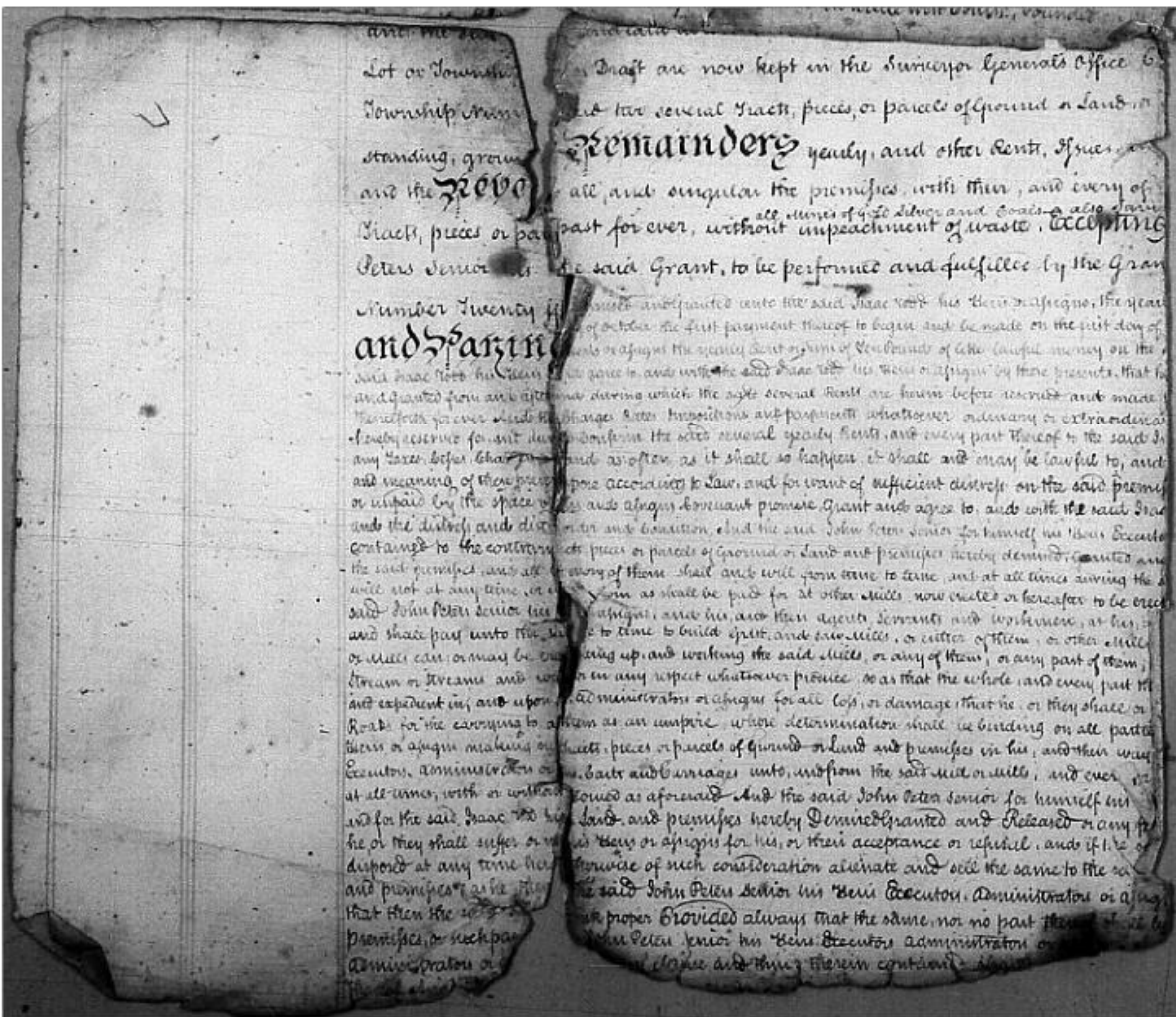
He was identified as owning a store and provided Chappell with clothing and some form of meals and lodging. His diary referred to Jean-Baptiste as John Mardlains, John Mardlane or John Peters. One thing quite notable during this period was the fact that many Acadians had used anglicized versions of their names, when dealing with the Anglophones. Among themselves they kept their French names. With church records, Anglophone priests tended to anglicize French names, while the French speaking priests gave them French names. The 1798 Census, and likely much earlier, Pitre was listed as Peters on documents in Rustico Parish. Even the first names were anglicized as evidenced by other records that were found. Historians say the families went along with this to simply make it easier to live in harmony with the English, and avoid any prejudice while doing business with local merchants, and land owners who were almost all English.

The following is the actual Indenture of the land lease Jean Baptiste signed on May 1st 1787. It was for 200 acres in Lot 24. He made this legal agreement with a Issac Todd 237 years ago. John Baptiste's signature was salvaged as well





John de la Haye



The following is the registration document concerning Jean-Baptiste Pitre's 22 ton Schooner called "Saint Patrick" he had built in Grand Rustico in 1784. It consisted of 1 deck level with 2 masts, and about 41 feet long. The ship master was his oldest son Jean/John Peters Jr.

When and where built, or (if a Prize) made free; with Circumstances of Capture, and Date of Condemnation.	Name and Employment of the SURVEYING OFFICER.	Whether BRITISH, FOREIGN, or BRITISH PLANTATION built.	Number of DECKs.	Number of MASTs.	Ship's extreme LENGTH aloft.	Ship's extreme BREADTH at the broadest Part, distinguishing whether taken above or below the Main Wale.	HEIGHT between Decks.	DEPTH of Hold.	Tons Burthen.	KIND of Vessel.	Whether any or no GALLERY.	KIND of HEAD.
1784 Grand Rustico Island of Saint John	Benjamin Chappell Esq. Plantation Surveyor		1	2	41.0	11.0	12.0	4	22	Schooner	no	no

No.	Where and when registered.	OWNERS, with their Residence and Occupation, distinguishing Subscribers from Non-Subscribers.	SHIP or VESSEL's Name.	Of what PLACE.	MASTER's Name.
1	1787 Charlotte Town Island of Saint John 12 May 1787	John Baptist Pitre, Grand Rustico Island Saint John Harbour	Saint Patrick Sept 1802 broke up	Grand Rustico Island of Saint John	John Peters, Junr

No. of Lots or Townships.	Names of the Heads of Families.	Males.			Females.			Total Males and Females
		Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	
Lot No. 33.	Robt. Urquhart	1			2	1		4
Lot No. 24.	John McCullum	3	1		1	1		6
	Peter Gallong	3	1		4	1		9
	Matin Ryan	5	1		1			7
	Jos. Gallong	2	2		3	1		8
	Peter Martin	4	2		2	1		9
	Sapilion Gallong		2					2
	Widow Shasong	1					1	2
	Jo. Peters	2	1		1			5
	Widow Martin	1					1	2
	Cha. Martin	1			1			3
	Mich. Doucette	3	1		2	1		7
	James Peters	2	1		2			6
	Fran. Blanchard		2		1			3
	Cha. Gallong	1			1			2
	Bonang Martin	1			1			3
	John Blanchard		3		3	2		8
	Widow Guthroe	4			1			6
	Fabian Gallong	1	1		1			4
	Fran. Brown	1	1		3	1		6
	Alex. Donroug		2	1			1	5
	Widow Mewes	4	1		4	1		10
	John Ducett	2	2		4	1		9
	Fran. Ducett		1					2
	Brazil Gallong	2	1		3	2		8
	Cha. Gallong	2	2		4	1		9
	John Gallong	1	3		2	2		8
	Leman Gallong		1		3	1		4
	John Durong	4	1		1			7
	Jos. Durong	2	1		3	1		6
	Fran. Botiea	3	2		1	2		8
	Peter Gooday	2	1		3	1		6
	John Peter, Jr.	3	1		1			6
	Lewi Gallong			1	2			3
	Joe. Martin	1	1		1			4
	Charles Golly	1	1		1			4
	Feoman Martin	1	1		5	1		8
	John Peter, Senr.	1	1		1			3
	Joe. Penean	3	1		2	1		7
	Peter Leclair	2	1		1			5
	Lewi Blakair	6	1		1			8
	Peter Peter	3	1		1			6
	Widow Gallong				2	1		3

No. of Lots or Townships.	Names of the Heads of Families.	Males.			Females.			Total Males and Females
		Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	
Lot No. 24.	John Gootia	1	1		1			2
	James Adams	1	1		2	1		5
Lot No. 23.	Capt. Wm. Winter		4			3		7
	John Grant		1					1
	Jacob Baskirk	3	1		4	1		9
	John McNeal	6	1		2	1		10
	Wm. Simpson, Senr.		2	1		1	1	5
	Wm. Simpson, Jr.	1	1		3	1		6
	Wm. Clark	2	1		3	1		7
Lot No. 22.	Tho. Adams	1	2		1			4
Lot No. 21.	Robt. Anderson	3	1		2	1		7
	David Cole	2	1	1	1			5
	Alex. Anderson	3	1		2	1		7
	Widow Anderson		1				1	2
	Wm. Pickering	6	1		1			8
	John Adams, Jr.	1	1		1	1		4
	John Adams, Senr.		1	1	1		1	4
	James Murphy		1		1			3
	Wm. Vincent	4	1		1			6
	Saml. Barnett	5	1		2	1		9
	Richard Moorfield		1		1			2
	Richard Shepherd		1					1
	Michael Murphy			1				1
	James Campbell	1	4		4	1		10
	Barthw. Brislar	1	1		1			4
	James Townshend	3	2	1	2			8
Lot No. 20.	Wm. Marks	4	1		1			6
	John Barefoot		1					1
	John Crowley		1		1	1		3
	James Dunn	6	1		1			9
	Daniel Delaney	3	1		3	1		8
	John Cousins	3	1		2	1		7
	Robert Heathfield	1	1		3	1		6
	Ben. Warren	2	1		4	1		8
	James Brander	2	1		2	1		6
	John Poor	3	1		1			5
	Geo. Warren		1		1			3
	Mrs. Rieley	2			2	1		5
Lot No. 18.	Archibald McCoy	5	3		1	2		11
	John Lawler		1		1			2
	John Murchland	2	1		3	2		8
	Widow Green		1				1	2
	Peter Heron	1	5		5	1		12

Transcribed 1798 Census – Jean Baptiste listed as John Peter Senior

The 1798 Census was also to be the last one that Jean Baptiste and Marguerite appeared on. He was listed as John Peter Senior. He would have been approximately 68 years of age at the time of the census, and Marguerite about 61. So Jean Baptiste died “after 1798”, but no record of exactly what date has ever been found. Marguerite, who was 7 years younger, may have lived longer. However, there was another record found in the form of a letter, that does give a clue as to when Jean-Baptiste died. In September 1804, a letter was sent

by the “elders” of Rustico to Edmund Fanning regarding his retirement as the 2nd Lieutenant Governor of St. John’s Island. He had served in that position since 1786. Absent from a list of the elder’s names on that letter was one John Peters Sr. Because of that, historians agree he very likely died between 1798 and September of 1804.

Of course by 1804, there were many grandchildren of Jean-Baptiste and Marguerite from their 5 sons. One son our fourth great-grandfather Joseph Pitre dit Cormier and Modeste Chiasson were married in about 1794 at St. Augustine’s in Rustico.

I do not know for sure why Joseph and some siblings carried the “dit or aka Cormier” name, but I do know that their maternal grandmother was Marguerite Cormier, daughter of Alexis Cormier and Marie Leblanc. I’m thinking that “Dit Cormier” possibly identified them as grandchildren of that Cormier family. This is conjecture of course.

Children of Joseph and Modeste were Rufin born about 1795, Esther about 1798, Modeste about 1801, Daniel about 1804, Anne about 1808, Thaddee unknown, Cyprien unknown. All baptismal records for their children were never found. Religious services were scanty at best in Rustico during that time. There was no permanent parish priest in Rustico until Father Beaubien in 1812. The transcribed 1798 census of Rustico Parish however did confirm the family lived in Lot 24.

No. of Lots or Townships.	Names of the Heads of Families.	Males.			Females.			Total Males and Females
		Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	
Lot No. 33.	Robt. Urquhart	3	1		2	1		4
Lot No. 24.	John McCullum	1	1		1	1		2
	Peter Gallong	3	1		4	1		7
	Matin Ryan	5	1		1	1		7
	Jos. Gallong	2	2		3	1		8
	Peter Martin	4	2		2	1		9
	Sapilion Gallong		2			1		2
	Widow Shasong	1				1		2
	Jo. Peters	2	1		1	1		5
	Widow Martin	1				1		2
	Cha. Martin	1			1	1		3
	Mich. Doucette	3	1		2	1		7
	James Peters	2	1		2	1		6
	Fran. Blanchard	2	2		1	1		3
	Cha. Gallong	1	1		1	1		3
	Bonang Martin	1	1			1		3
	John Blanchard	3			3	2		8
	Widow Guthroe	4			1	1		6
	Fabian Gallong	1	1		1	1		4
	Fran. Brown	1	1		3	1		6
	Alex. Douroug	2	1			1		5
	Widow Mewes	4	1		4	1		10
	John Ducett	2	2		4	1		9
	Fran. Ducett	2	1		3	2		2
	Brazil Gallong	2	2		4	1		9
	John Gallong	1	3		2	2		8
	Leman Gallong	1	1		2	1		4
	John Durong	4	1		1	1		7
	Jos. Durong	2	1		2	1		6
	Fran. Botlea	3	2		1	2		8
	Peter Gooday	2	1		2	1		6
	John Peter, Jr.	3	1		1	1		6
	Lewi Gallong		1			2		3
	Joe. Martin	1	1			1		3
	Charles Golly	1	1		1	1		4
	Feoman Martin	1	1		5	1		8
	John Peter, Senr.		1			1		3
	Joe. Penean	3	1		2	1		7
	Peter Leclair	2	1		1	1		5
	Lewi Blakair	6	1		1	1		8
	Peter Peter	3	1		1	1		6
	Widow Gallong				2	1		3

No. of Lots or Townships.	Names of the Heads of Families.	Males.			Females.			Total Males and Females
		Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	Under 15 yrs	From 15 to 60	Above 60	
Lot No. 24.	John Gootia	1	1		1	1		2
	James Adams	1	1		2	1		6
Lot No. 23.	Capt. Wm. Winter	4			3			7
	John Grant	3	1		4	1		9
	Jacob Baskirk	6	1		2	1		10
	John McNeal	1	1		3	1		6
	Wm. Simpson, Senr.	2	2		1	1		6
	Wm. Simpson, Jr.	2	1		3	1		6
	Wm. Clark	1	2		3	1		4
Lot No. 22.	Tho. Adams	3	1		2	1		7
Lot No. 21.	Robt. Anderson	2	1		2	1		5
	David Cole	3	1		2	1		7
	Alex. Anderson	3	1		2	1		7
	Widow Anderson	6	1			1		2
	Wm. Pickering	1	1		1	1		8
	John Adams, Jr.	1	1		1	1		4
	John Adams, Senr.	1	1		1	1		4
	James Murphy	4	1		1	1		3
	Wm. Vincent	5	1		2	1		9
	Saml. Barnett	1			1	1		2
	Richard Moorfield	1			1	1		2
	Richard Shepherd	1				1		1
	Michael Murphy		1			1		1
	James Campbell	1	4		4	1		10
	Barthw. Brislar	3	2		1	2		8
	James Townshend	4	1		1	1		6
Lot No. 20.	Wm. Marks	1				1		1
	John Barefoot	1			1	1		3
	John Crowley	6	1		1	1		9
	James Dunn	3	1		3	1		8
	Daniel Delaney	3	1		2	1		7
	John Cousins	1	1		3	1		6
	Robert Heathfield	2	1		4	1		8
	Ben. Warren	2	1		2	1		6
	James Brander	3	1		1	1		5
	John Poor	2	1		1	1		3
	Geo. Warren	2	2		2	1		5
	Mrs. Rieley	5	3		1	2		11
Lot No. 18.	Archibald McCoy	1	1		1	1		2
	John Lawler	2	1		3	2		8
	John Murchland	1	1			1		2
	Widow Green	1	6		5	1		12
	Peter Heron							

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Transcribed 1798 Census- Joseph Pitre dit Cormier and Family. 5 members with 3 children

The parish records from St. Augustine's in South Rustico were found to confirm when both Joseph and wife Modeste passed away. Modeste in March of 1821 at the age of 50, and husband Joseph passed away about 10 months later in very early January of 1822 at the age of 57.

Chiasson, Modeste
 Buried 8 Mar. 1821 - age 50
 wife of Joseph Pitre
 Rustico Cemetery.
 Record from St. Augustine R.C.
 Church, S. Rustico -
 Book 4

mar un peu ...
 Le huit-mars, mil huit-cent-vingt-un a été inhumé dans la même
 Modeste Chiasson de cette paroisse le corps de Modeste Chiasson décédée hier âgée de
 Chiasson cinquante ans, épouse de Joseph Pitre, présente Cyrille Labarre et
 Gallant et Louis Martin qui n'ont pu signer - J. Pitre

Pitre, Joseph
 Buried - 10 Jan. 1822.
 Rustico Cemetery age 57.
 Husband of Modeste Chiasson
 Record from St. Augustine
 R.C. Church, S. Rustico
 Book 4.

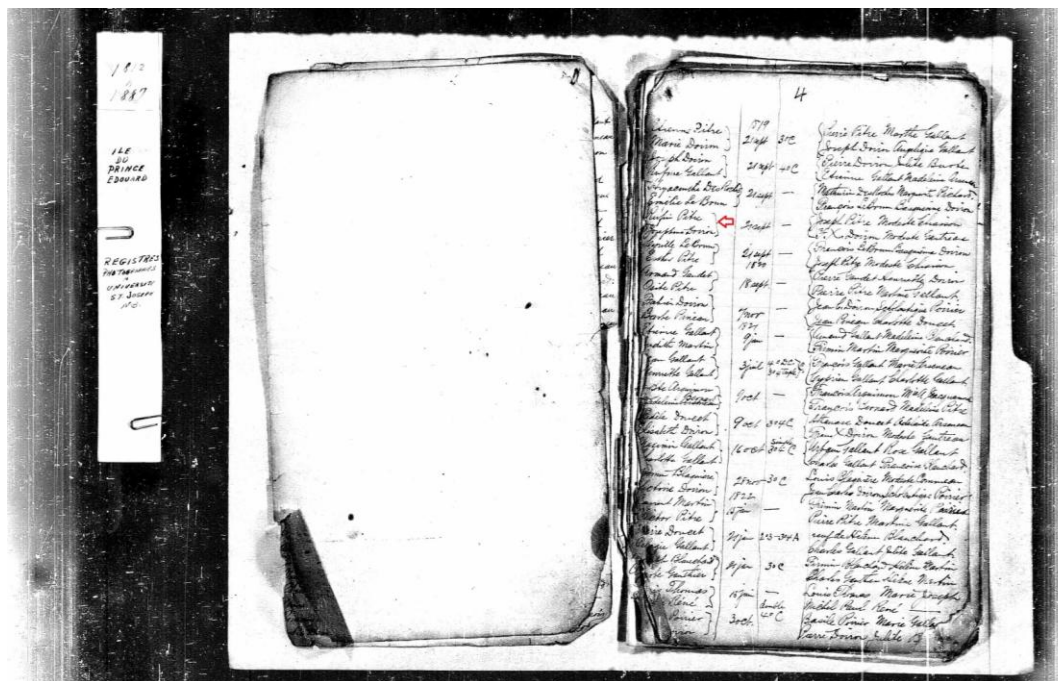
Le dix janvier mil huit-cent-vingt-deux par nous prêtre, conf.
 Joseph Pitre a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette paroisse
 le corps de Joseph Pitre décédé hier muni des sacrements de
 l'église âgé d'environ cinquante-sept ans, veuf de Modeste
 Chiasson de cette paroisse, présents l'abbé Pitre, Pierre Pitre
 André Gallant, et Charles Gauthier qui n'ont pu signer
 J. Pitre

Both copies from the church registry obtained from PARO (PEI Public Archives and Records Office)
 3rd great grandfather Rufin (oldest child of Joseph and Modeste) would have been about 25-26 years old when his parents
 passed on

Their son and our 3rd great-grandfather Rufin Pitre was married earlier on the 21st of September 1819 to Josephine Rufine Doiron, prior to the death of his parents. Josephine was the daughter of Francois Xavier “Mico” Doiron born about 1772, and Marie Modeste Gautreau born about 1775. Mico was the son of Alexis Doiron, a historically prominent Acadian who experienced deportation to France in about 1758, eventually coming back to Isle Saint-Jean about 13 years later.

A 7 page account called [The Saga of Alexis Doiron | Island Archives](#) written by PEI historian Georges Arsenault is a recommended read. Alexis Doiron was 5th great grandfather to us 11th generation Pitres through our 3rd great grandmother Josephine Doiron.

Rufin Pitre was commonly referred to as “Ralph” Peters by the Anglophones. The name Ralph, very likely the English version for Rufin, had been listed on both the marriage and 1894 death records of his son Ambrose in Boston MA, USA. Ralph was also used on the 1861 Census, and also on a circa 1861 map in the northern part of Lot 23. Listed on the map were both Ralph Peters and son Augustin both each occupying 36 acres of leased land.



Marriage Record for Rufin Pitre & Josephine Doiron- St. Augustine's Parish Rustico, PEI- 21 Sept 1819

PLAN OF PART OF LOT No. 23



Plan of the "northern part" of Lot 23 -Cloth map on cloth backing Circa 1861. Map matches with 1861 Census SOURCE: Island Imagine Website- They were leasing the land from possibly a Alfred Wyand-Total 72 Acres (36 x 2) of land. Ralph 36 acres and Augustin 36 Acres

The children of Rufin and Josephine were, Rose 1820-1867, Augustin (our 2nd great grandfather) 1822-aft 1881, Ambrose 1823-1894, Christine 1826-1913, Alexandre 1828-1907, Isidore 1831-1831, Eusebe 1835-1927, Joseph 1838-1896, Philomene 1838-1913 and Gelase 1842-1929. Joseph and Philomene were twins.

Remarkably most records were found on this generation, with only a few exceptions. Unfortunately there are no parish records available to confirm when Rufin and wife Josephine died .

Children of Rufin and Josephine were as follows;

Rose married Maxime Blaquiere in 1842. The family ended up in Restigouche, Quebec where she passed away in 1867 at the age of 47.

Ambrose was the only one of that family that emigrated to the US. He originally went to Bath Maine in 1847, marrying Sarah Pattison in 1853 in Boston Mass. The year of his naturalization petition was 1864 with citizenship by 1868, also in Boston Mass. . He was a ship builder. Ambrose died in May of 1894 in Boston of Brights disease.

Christine married Fidele Blaquiere in 1844. Widowed, she married again in 1861 to Maurice Pitre, son of Daniel Pitre and Isabelle Arsenault. Christine and husband Maurice left Rustico for Summerside in 1866. She died there in October of 1913 at the age of 87, and is buried with her husband at St. Paul's Cemetery in Summerside.

Alexandre Pitre married Charlotte Blaquiere in 1849 in Rustico. Charlotte passed away in 1883 in St. Alexis de Matapedia Quebec, where the family had lived. The next year in 1884 Alexandre married again at age 55 to Marie Lapointe. Alexandre died at the age of 78 in 1907 in St Alexis.

Isidore No records found on Isidore other than his Baptism record of 4 June 1831. This would suggest he likely died young.

Eusebe married Victoire Doiron in 1861 at the age of 25 in Rustico. Sadly Victoire died about 7 years later at the age of 33. Eusebe then married Philomene Aucoin/Wedge in 1871 in Bloomfield. Eusebe/Ebenezer was one of Rufin's sons that left Rustico settling in Fortune Cove. He passed away in Fortune Cove 1927 at the age of 91.

Joseph married Marie Gallant in Rustico in 1862. He was still in lot 23 in 1891 as he did not move to Lot 5 Bloomfield area. After moving to New Brunswick, He died 5 years later in Collette NB at age 58.

Philomene who was Joseph's twin sister married Andre Pitre in 1858 in Rustico. By 1881 she was in Matapedia, Quebec, widowed. She died at the age of 75 in 1913 in St. Alexis de Matapedia.

Gelase the youngest of the family also made the move to the Bloomfield area with other family members. He married Beatrice Doucet in Rustico in 1863. Originally living in Lot 5, by the age of 49 he was living in Summerside, PE. Gelase died in 1929 at the age of 86 and was buried at St. Paul's Cemetery in Summerside.

Augustin second born (and our 2nd great grandfather) married our 2nd great grandmother Rose Doucet on 23 Jan 1843 at St. Augustine's in Rustico. They had 11 children with every one of them born in Rustico. They were Gelase 1844-1911, Marie Edesse 1847-1885, Fabien our great grandfather 1849-1912, Jeremie b 1851, Marie b 1852, Jeremiah 1855-1943, Philomene b 1855, Felix 1857-1908, Joseph 1860-1923, Augustin 1864-1952.

Philomene 1868- bef 1881. Her birth record was found, but by the 1881 census of the family she was not listed. This suggests she likely died fairly young and before 1881. This generation was to be the last of our direct line Pitre's that were born in Rustico.

Name of City, Town, Township or Parish.	Name of the head of each Family.	QUALITY OF LAND.			Number of acres of arable land held by each family.	PRODUCE RAISED BY EACH FAMILY DURING THE PAST YEAR.										Number of tons of Hay.	Number of yards of Felled Cloth manufactured by you in the past year.	Number of yards of Cloth, not felled, manufactured by you in the past year.	Number of lbs. of cheese manufactured by you in the past year.	Number of lbs. of butter manufactured by you in the past year.	Number of lbs. of Tallowing Manufactured by you in the past year.	Number of Horses owned by each family.	Number of Cattle owned by each family.	Number of Sheep owned by each family.	Number of Hogs owned by each family.	Number of persons in each family natives of England.	Number of persons in each family natives of Scotland.	Number of persons in each family natives of Ireland.	Number of persons in each family natives of the British Possessions.	Number of persons in each family natives of this Island.	Number of persons in each family natives of other countries.
		If first quality.	If second quality.	If third quality.		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Buckwheat.	Number of bushels of Potatoes.	Turneps.	Number of lbs. of Clover Seed.																			
Lot 23.	William Nelson	64		40 20	15	50							34						2	2	2	1	2				1				
	Wm. Smith	120		45 45	253	15	700	10					3		120				2	16	1	2	1				1				
	Alfred Wyand	30 77		50 40	60	100	20	50	1				2		60				3	18	3	1					1				
	Henry Worme	100		60 92	10	500	10	400					34	8	37				2	10	13	5		1			3				
	Augustine Peters	86		50 50		100		100					2	30	50				2	15	5						9				
	Ralph Peters	35		15 30		120		300					1	24	12				2	10	6						3				
	Phileas Head	50		20 30	5		70	21											1	8	5	1					4				
	Joseph Peters	25		30 22	60		200						13	48					2	4	14						5				
	Augustine Peters	25		15 10	100								11						1	1	2	1					5				
	Joseph Peters	25		10 6	8	100							16						1	2	2						1				
	Thomas Blackie			2	25	200							25															1			
	Isidore Brown	30		10 15	20								20															10			
	Augustine Blanchard	35		5 3	10								20							1	1	2						3			
	Augustine Brown	25		15 16	6	30	4	100					20							2	2	3						5			
	Stephen Peters	5		3 14	5	50							38							1	2	2						5			
	Augustine Peters	25 50		20 13	140	140							40							1	2	2						1			
	Augustine Leblanc	30		15 50	4	120	300					16	20							1	2	5	4					2			
	Augustine Peters	25		5 6	140	30							21								1	1						3			
	Augustine Peters	30		12 12	78	60						12	32							1	1	3						5			
	Augustine Gallant	20		10 12	30	10							50							1								8			
	Augustine Gallant	35		15 145	6	120	110					12	140							1	4	7						5			
	Augustine Leblanc	25		12 24	12	100	100					12	34							1	3	4	3					6			
	Augustine Leblanc	25		12 7	140	2	15						12								2							4			
Grand Total		714 153		109 100	245 245	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	70	100	100	100	100	25	90	55	6	3				12				

1861 Census- Lot 23- Augustin and father Ralph (Rufin) Peters listed. This would be the last census that Rufin/Ralph Pitre/Peters would appear on. This would suggest very likely that he died between 1861 and 1870 in Rustico

Migration to Cascumpec

Following the 1861 Census, Acadians in the Rustico area, still very frustrated with the inability to purchase the land they worked and lived on, prompted a significant migration starting around the 1860's to the Bloomfield, Duvar, Fortune Cove areas of Prince County. Families that moved were Pitre/Peters, Gallants, Martins, Pineaus, Blanchards, Doirons, Doucets among others. Historian [J. Henri Blanchard \(1881-1968\)](#), our grandfather's second cousin, originally published his French Language book in 1938 called "Rustico Une Paroisse Acadienne De L'le Du Prince-Edouard" and lists the many families and individuals who left Rustico for Prince County at that time. Pitre/Peters family members he listed were Augustin, Eusebe and Gelase, sons of Rufin. Fabien, Gelase, Jeremiah, Felix, Joseph and young Augustin, grandsons of Rufin. They all came to the Lot 5

Bloomfield/Fortune Cove/Duvar areas. Some came specifically in the years 1868-1870. Two records suggest that being a good possibility for our second great-grandparents Augustin Pitre/Peters & Rose Doucet. Their youngest, Philomene was born the 30th of January 1868 in Rustico. And their eldest daughter Marie Edesse was married at St. Anthony's in Bloomfield on the 9th of November 1869.

There was no census taken in Prince Edward Island in 1871. Only Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario were included that year. So in the 1881 census, 2nd great-grandfather Augustin 59, and wife Rose 58 and their remaining children with them, were found living in Lot 5. This would be the last census that Augustin was listed on. His death date is listed "after 1881" as no death record has been recovered. Rose 10 years later was listed on the 1891 census, living in Lot 5 with her son Augustin born 1864 and his wife Eveline Buote with son Pierre Albert aged 1. Rose passed away 3 years later on the 24th of February, 1894 at the age of 70. She was buried at St. Anthony's. Information on Augustin and Rose's children are as follows..

Gelase b 1844 married Veronique Doiron in 1867 at Augustine's in Rustico. He and his family lived in Lot 5 for decades on Duvar Road. The last census he was listed on was 1911, still at Lot 5. His date of death was after 1911 with the exact date unknown.

Marie Edesse b 1847 married Joseph Arsenault at the age of 21 at St. Anthony's Parish in November of 1869. Her marriage record shows our great grandfather Fabien at 20 years old, as one of two witnesses. Sadly Marie Edesse died following the birth of a daughter also named Marie Edesse. PEI Historian Jean Bernard has her listed as dying between the 14th (date of baby's birth) and 24th of January 1885. Another sad fact is daughter Marie Edesse Arsenault married at just 17 years of age died young at just 20, in Feb of 1905 in New Brunswick.

Jeremie b 1851 likely died very young, as there were no further records of him.

Marie b 1852 at age 35 married Pierre C Buote in 1888. He was a widower. By 1901 they were living in Lot 2 Palmer Road and 10 years later in 1911 still there. Her date of death is unknown.

Jeremiah b 1855 married Hannah Arsenault in 1877 in Bloomfield. Jeremiah, Hannah and family lived in Prince County until 1900, when they moved on to Rumford, Maine, USA. Jeremiah started a job as a milk truck driver. Years later, still living in Rumford, his wife Hannah passed away in 1917 at the age of 62. Her body was brought back to Bloomfield to be buried at St. Anthony's, and records suggest Jeremiah never returned to

Rumford after her death. Some of his children did remain in Maine. He lived the rest of his years in Howland PEI, passing away in 1943 at the age of 92.

Philomene b 1855 was twin sister to Jeremiah born on the same day. Because another sibling named Philomene was born later in January 1868, and no further records were found, this Philomene likely died in infancy.

Felix b 1857 married an Irish catholic girl by the name of Catherine Curley in 1884 in Bloomfield. The family eventually left Lot 5 and by 1901 were living in Nelson, New Brunswick. Sadly their 15 year old daughter Mary Rose died in 1906. Then their oldest son James died in 1907 and a year later in 1908 Felix passed away at the age of 51. All three deaths due to consumption. A very sad ending for that family.

Joseph A b 1860 married Katherine (Katie) Buote, daughter of Peter Buote and Louisa Gallant in 1880. They had 8 children and lived in Duvar most of their lives. Joseph passed away in 1923 at the age of 63.

Augustin b 1864 was the youngest son. He married Eveline Buote in 1887. They lived in Bloomfield until their move to Collette, New Brunswick in 1901. They had 10 children. Both Augustin and wife Eveline died 6 months apart in 1952 and are both buried at Notre Dame de Fatima de Collette Cemetery, New Brunswick.

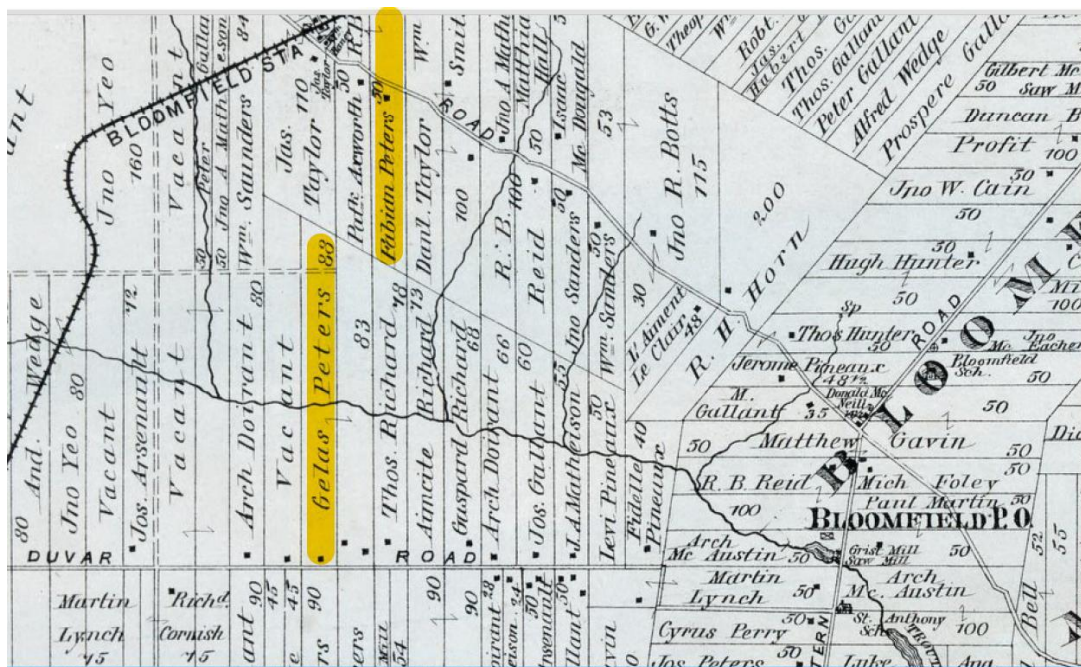
Philomene b 1868 was the last child born to Augustin and wife Rose. She would have been 13 years old in 1881 but was not on the census with her family. Because there were no further records of her, it is very likely she died between 1868 and 1881.

Fabien our great grandfather b 1849 in Rustico, married our great-grandmother Priscille Pineau on the 7th of May of 1872 at St. Anthony's in Bloomfield. 4 years later on the 8th of November 1876, at the age of about 27 he purchased his first 50 acres of land on O'Halloran Rd., near Bloomfield Station. He went on to acquire an additional 55 acres across on the other side of O'Halloran on the 6th of May 1885. He was a lobster packer & trader, also maintaining a orchard, along with farming. He was also the local Postmaster for Bloomfield from 1885 until his death in 1912. He and wife Priscille Pineau Peters had 11 children. A very sad fact is that 6 of their children (our grandfather's siblings) died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis far too early in life. I personally believe, but have no record to confirm. that Priscille died of consumption also in 1905.

Note: All the information on these last two generations comes with a large amount of records that were compiled to confirm all the information and facts presented. Actual records are available upon request.



Eusebe b 1835 (Ebenezer) Peters Land-Fortune Cove-1880 Map- Brother Augustin b1822 on the north side of Mill River
This well known PEI Atlas was originally published in 1880 by J. H. Meacham & Co. It was to be the last map that listed 2nd great grandfather Augustin Peters.



1880 Map- Farms of brothers Fabian and Gelase Pitre/Peters. Fabian our great-grandfather was on O'Halloran Road near Bloomfield Station. Gelase on Duvar Road with 83 acres. Many other Arsenault, Pineau, Doiron, Peters ancestors also lived on that stretch of Duvar Road and close by.

SPECIAL NOTE: Our grandmother Martina (Martha) Arsenault was born 1887 on the Jos (Joseph) Arsenault property shown on this map. Joseph 1853-1934, was brother of our great-grandfather Nicolas aka Cletus/Anacletus Arsenault 1855-1919. They shared this acreage that was left to them by their father Hubert

Arsenault b.1820. Joseph and his family left Duvar in 1904 settling in New Hampshire, leaving the farm for Nicholas, Emelie and family.



Written in French on the back “It is your father and me at the front door. You can show it to others. You can keep it. I have another one like this”- Great-grandmother Emelie Martin Arsenault- circa 1900

CHRONICLE SOURCES:

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- The Island Magazine, Number 53 (Spring/Summer 2003). Titled "The Settlement of Havre Saint-Pierre"- From the pen of Georges Arsenault
- Paul Delaney-Professor of English at University of Moncton- Acadian genealogy publisher and research
- Blanchard, J. Henri. Professeur, historien, et conférencier. – The book "Rustico An Acadian Parish of Prince Edward Island"- "Rustico une *Paroisse Acadienne*"- first published 1938
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- White, Stephen A., Patrice Gallant, and Hector-J Hébert. Dictionnaire généalogique des familles acadiennes. Moncton, N.-B.: Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, 1999
- The Family of John Patrick Peters- Written by John Bryon Ross. A Chronology of an Acadian Family From Port Royal, Acadia to Palmer Road PEI and Beyond
- Acadie: acadie.cheminsdelafrancophonie.org Page titled: Truro- The expulsion of Cobequid's inhabitants remains a secret of history

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SomeLinks:

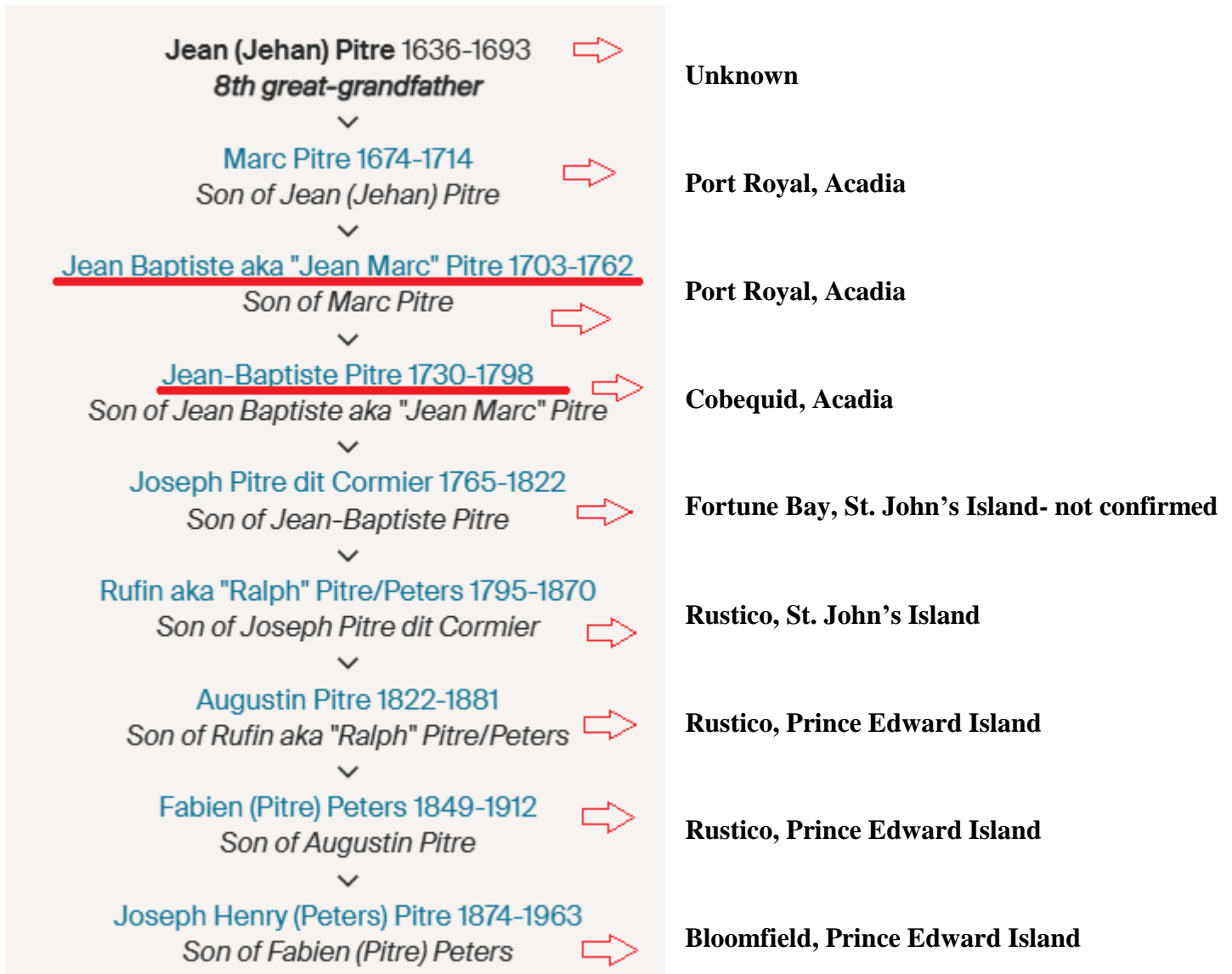
- [**The Life Family and Times of Fabian Peters**](#) An excellent account of a Acadian family. A very large amount of research hours to complete, resulting in countless historical records and facts. Our great grandparents Fabien 1849-1912 and Priscille Pineau Pitre/Peters 1851-1905, including our grandfather, and great-grandfather **Joseph Henry Pitre** 1874-1963.



- [**Doucet House- Rustico, PEI**](#) Built by Jean Doucet circa 1772. He was 3rd great-granduncle to our grandfather Joseph Henry Pitre and 5th great-granduncle to us grandchildren of Joseph Henry
- [**History of Annapolis Royal - Annapolis Heritage Society**](#)
- [**Rustico - A historic place**](#)
- [**La Petite Rochelle- Acadian Village**](#)
- [**Our Pitre Family Online Memorials**](#) – scroll down to additional links to family members- a work in progress

Our Pitre Paternal lineage

Born



NOTE: St. John's Island became Prince Edward Island in 1798

Underlined in red, Jean Marc and son Jean-Baptiste were greatly impacted during the years of the Acadian Expulsion

Basic Pitre Family Tree For Joseph Henry Pitre

1. Jean (Jehan Pieter) Pitre 1636–1693 Birth Abt. 1636, Unknown, Death Abt. 1693, Port Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada.

His son:

2. Marc Pitre Birth Abt.1674, Port Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada Death Aft. 1714 Port Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada

His son:

3. Jean Baptiste aka "Jean Marc" Pitre, Birth 28 Oct. 1703, Port Royal, Acadia, Death abt. Aug 1762, Fort Edward, Pisiguit, Acadia, Canada

His son:

4. Jean Baptiste Pitre Birth Abt.1730, Cobequid, Acadia, Canada Death aft. 1798, Prince Edward Island, Canada

His son:

5. Joseph Pitre dit Cormier Birth 1765, Rustico, Prince Edward Island, Canada Death 09 Jan 1822, Rustico, Prince Edward Island, Canada

His son:

6. Rufin aka "Ralph" Peters Birth Abt. 1795 Death between 1861 and 1870, Rustico, Prince Edward Island, Canada

His son:


7. Augustin Pitre Birth 1822, Prince Edward Island Death aft. April 1881

His son:


8. Fabien (Pitre) Peters Birth 10 Mar 1849, Rustico, Queens, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Death 20 Oct. 1912, Bloomfield, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, Canada

His son:


9. Joseph Henry (Peters) Pitre Birth 25 Sept 1874, Bloomfield, Prince Edward Island, Canada Death 07 June 1963, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada


J (Peters) Pitre
 1874-1963


Spouse & Children ^




Martina (Arsenault)




Edward S Pitre




Raymond Pitre




Albert A Pitre




Joseph Cletus Pitre




Andrew Enos Pitre




Cecelia Pitre




Rita Marguerite Pitre




Oliver Pitre




Elmer G Pitre




Paul Pitre




Marcel R Pitre




Audrey Pitre


F (Pitre) Peters
 1849-1912


Spouse & Children ^




Priscille Pineau




Mary Amelia Peters




J (Peters) Pitre




Matilda Rose Peters




Stanislaus Pitre




Avite (Peters Pitre




J (Peters) Pitre




Fabian (Ben) Pitre




Jerome A Pitre



Paul Vincent (Petrie



F Pitre Peters



Andre (Allie) Pitre

Martina (Arsenault)
1887-1969

Spouse & Children ^

J (Peters) Pitre

Edward S Pitre

Raymond Pitre

Albert A Pitre

Joseph Cletus Pitre

Andrew Enos Pitre

Cecelia Pitre

Rita Marguerite Pitre

Oliver Pitre

Elmer G Pitre

Paul Pitre

Marcel R Pitre

Audrey Pitre

Siblings v

